THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. Terms: $2 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. IX. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1876. NO. 4.

LAMENT.

BY WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

I loved him not; and yet, now he is gone,
I feel I am alone.
I checked him while he spoke; yet could not speak,
Alas! I would not check;
For reasons not to love him once I sought,
And wearied all my thought
To vex myself and him; I now would give
My love, could he but live
Who lately lived for me, and when he found
'Twas vain, in holy ground
He hid his face amid the shades of death!

I waste for him my breath
Who wasted his for me! but mine returns,
And this lorn bosom burns
With stifling heat, heaving it up in sleep,
And waking me to weep
Tears that had melted his soft heart; for years
Wept he as bitter tears!

"Merciful God!" such was his latest prayer.
"These may she never share!"
Quieter is his breath, his breast more cold
Than daisies in the mould,
Where children spell, athwart the church-yard gate,
His name and life's brief date.
Pray for him, gentle souls, whoe'er you be,
And Oh, pray too for me!

Mrs. Gunn's Vision.

In the days of which we write there was no town in the land where the spirit of politics was more acrimoniously exhibited than in P——. Those were the times of Whig and Democrat, of free-trade theories and high tariff dogmas. Lawyer Dawson was the leader of the Democratic faction, and Doctor Gunn was the champion and standard-bearer of the Whigs.

Lawyer Dawson had a large practice, and was wealthy. Doctor Gunn was wealthy, and he too had a voluminous "visiting book," wherein the names of his patients were inscribed. These two men, in point of intellect and social position, were pretty nearly equal. Lawyer Dawson had an only daughter named Kate, and Doctor Gunn had an only son called Sam. In a town numbering only seven thousand souls it was not strange that Sam Gunn should be intimately acquainted with Miss Dawson, and as Kate was very pretty, it followed almost as a matter of course, that she should have a beau, and that he should be Sam Gunn.

Now although the House of Gunn and Dawson sat in the same church, and heard the same spiritual exhortations Sunday after Sunday, though they met at social gatherings, and exchanged the courtesies and civilities of life, yet there was a spirit of rancor in the breasts of the respective heads of these worthy families, engendered by politics, and kept alive and active by it.

It was evening, and the broad harvest moon had just risen over the tree tops, when Sam Gunn and Kate Dawson, arm in arm, sauntered along the river bank that skirts the town, and made their way to an old time-worn rock that had served as a seat for weary travelers and lovers for generations.

Sam Gunn was the first to speak when they had taken their seats.

"Kate," he said, I have been a good deal troubled of late, but I think I can see a way out of our difficulties; I say *our*, because you are concerned in my perplexities.

Kate Dawson inclined her head in the attitude of attention; and Sam Gunn proceeded.

"When I was born, my mother had a vision, a vulgar person would style it seeing a ghost; but we'll call it a vision. She was informed that the son to be born of her would be a remarkable child, and have a remarkable destiny; that he would fill the land with his fame, etc., etc.," and Sam laughed.

"Proceed," remarked Kate, "I'm all attention."

"Well," continued Sam, "it is unnecessary to say that my mother religiously believes this is no nonsense, and imagines it will all come true. In a few months I am to enter some lawyer's office to read law. Now, of course I wish to enter the office of Lawyer Dawson; but how is that to be accomplished? My father is very stubborn on certain matters, and so is your's, Kate. Though they are friendly they are at swords' points in politics."

"It will be a difficult thing to accomplish your purpose," she replied, "and I can suggest nothing to aid you. You will have to break down and root out prejudice before you can hope to achieve your plan."

"My mother is very superstitious," continued Sam; "I have thought of sending the ghost to visit her, and inform her that her darling son Samuel can only come to honor and distinction by reading law in the office of Peter Dawson, Esq. A white sheet and unearthly voice are all that is required. I think I can play ghost."

Kate Dawson looked up and Sam Gunn knew, though he could not see, that her cheek flushed as she spoke.

"Would you deceive your mother?" she asked.

"Dear me, Kate," he replied, "don't speak so seriously. What harm can it do? Mother believes in signs and omens and such ridiculous stuff, no one can persuade her to the contrary, and"—he lowered his voice—"mother has more influence with father than any one on earth. If she once becomes convinced that her ghostly visitor is in earnest about the matter, she'll never rest until she has persuaded my father to place me in your father's office as a student."

"I cannot consent to it," replied Kate; "deceit is very repulsive to my mind. Evil consequences might follow. Your idea is that when you are my father's student they would withdraw opposition to our marriage. I don't see how that can be brought about by the course you propose."

"I think differently," said Sam, in a persuading tone. "Your father's fiery views as a Democrat, and my father's as a Whig, have to a certain decree enstranged their feelings. Now, Kate, when once I am in your father's office, and he comes to know me well, I think he'll not be so severe on you for your preference for me; and my father, when he finds the benefits that yours is bestowing on me, will perhaps soften his aspirations."

"Vain hope," responded Miss Dawson. "I cannot consent to it, because I will not countenance wrong."

Just as she uttered these words, there was a sound of feet and snapping of twigs among the bushes, and Kate started.

"What is that?" she cried in alarm.

Sam Gunn darted in the thicket, but returned in a moment.

"I could see nothing," he replied. "Some animal straying, perhaps, nothing more."

But it was something more. Doctor Gunn had an Irishman named Dennis Toole, who drove his gig and attended to the horse. That evening Dennis had strolled down to the river and was lying on the bank gazing at the moon, when Sam and Miss Dawson came to the rock. Dennis heard their conversation, and as he was very much attached to Sam, he instantly made up his mind to play the ghost. In his retreat from the spot he startled Kate as we have seen.

It was a favorite pastime of the doctor to walk down every evening to the Green Tree Tavern, where a knot of politicians nightly assembled. Thither he wended his way on the evening in question, leaving his wife to doze away in her large stuffed chair until his return. There was no light in the room where the good lady reposed, and the moonbeams, as they struggled in the window, made an uncertain light.

Suddenly starting from her nap she rubbed her eyes and sat bolt upright in her chair with her eyes wildly straining towards the door, in which stood a figure draped in white from head to foot. Mrs. Gunn held her breath. The visitor raised his long arm above his head, and exclaimed in a deep and husky tone:

"Place your son without delay under the instruction of Lawyer Dawson, as this is the only way he can speedily rise to distinction. Do this and the fame of Samuel Gunn shall be known to the uttermost parts of the earth. I have said it."

With that the figure disappeared, and a few minutes later Mrs. Gunn was screaming for Dennis Toole.

"Here, ma'am," he cried. "I've been asleep, ye see. Is it any one wanting the Doctor?"

"I wish him directly. Tell him to come home."

"Is it sick ye are?" asked Dennis.

"I've not time to explain. Go to the Green Tree and bring him at once," she answered.

"Sure an' I will," said Dennis, who hurried off, laughing in his sleeve.

Later, when Sam entered the house, he was thunderstruck at his mother telling him that she had, a little while before, had a vision, in which a spirit had told her to place him to read law with Lawyer Dawson. Sam's consternation was very intense, and he "pooh poohed" it. Mrs. Gunn, however, treated the matter in a serious light, and was closeted with her husband the entire evening. Frequently Sam could hear his father's voice raised high, then again he could distinguish the pleading tones of his mother.

The following day the doctor called Sam to his side.

"Your mother wishes you to read law with Dawson," he said. "He is a good lawyer, but a stubborn Whig. Now I won't have anything to do with it. I have given a reluctant consent to it, but you'll have to make the terms yourself."

"But why should I read law with Dawson?" asked the deceitful son.

"Because your mother wishes it," replied the doctor. "She's had another vision, and if we don't humor her, she'll go crazy, and that will be worse than reading law in the office of a Whig."

"Very well, sir," said the dutiful Sam, "if my mother is in danger of becoming deranged by my refusal, I'll go and see Mr. Dawson, and tell him that I come with your approval."

"Yes—no—yes," stammered the doctor; don't say more than you can help, Sam."

Sam Gunn went to Mr. Dawson as a student. Very soon after a marked change took place in Doctor Gunn's feelings towards the lawyer.

"How do you think my son will succeed?" asked the doctor one day when he met Mr. Dawson.

"He has a fine mind," replied the lawyer, "and I think he will make a brilliant man." The doctor clasped Dawson's hand and pressed it warmly; from that day the two rivals became better friends.

Fifteen years passed away. Lawyer Dawson and Doctor Gunn were both gathered to a land where politics is unknown.

Sam and Kate had been married a long time and true to Mr. Dawson's prediction, the former had made a brilliant reputation as a political speaker, but he didn't trouble law much.

Dennis Toole was still continued in Sam's service; he had now become an old man.

One day he was talking to Sam, when he said: "Sure, Mr. Samuel, it is to me that you're beholding for your wife."

"What do you mean?" asked Sam, with a quick glance at the old man.

"That it was meeself that played the ghost, sure."

Sam broke out into a laugh when Dennis told him how he had heard his conversation by the rock.

"It was the best thing that could have happened, sure," said Dennis; "the doctor and the lawyer were made more peaceable and Christian-like by my ghost business, and no harm has ever come of it."

Poor Mrs. Gunn died without ever knowing that her ghostly visitor was the doctor's driver, Dennis Toole.

Preventing Sickness.

Some months ago a sensible business man, while traveling at the South fell in with an invalid gentleman. In the course of conversation the latter remarked to the former, "I suppose you also must be something of an invalid, as you are devoting so much time to traveling."

"Not at all," replied the business man; "I am in the best of health; but I am traveling so that I may retain my vigor."

"But your business, my friend—does it not suffer during your absence?"

"Better that my business should suffer a little than that by over application I should be totally incapacitated for attending to it," was the reply.

The exhausted invalid pondered a while and then said, "I wish I could have reached that conclusion twenty years ago."

Here is a lesson. A summer's vacation does not always repair mind or body weakened by excessive exertion; rest itself is not always rest, and recreation sometimes seems only weariness to the overtired mind. Thousands who are simply slaves to business are ever-looking forward to a time when they shall relax the strain and rest. That time seldom comes until too late. They subject themselves to a pressure which common sense should tell them is above the limit of safety. Little sleep, hasty meals, and constant business anxieties wear out the life. Hard work is not injurious in itself; but Americans seem not to understand how they can work hard and yet obey the physiological demands for systematic relaxation. Long vacations are well, whenever they can be taken, but a short time given to pleasant, wholesome rest and recreation every day, free from thought of business, will keep the power of life fresher and brighter.

Paper Collars.

But there is even a graver accusation brought against the paper collars. The man who once begins to wear them continues to shed them daily. They are furnished with a tough spinal column of muslin, and are thus rendered indestructible. The result is that the wearers of paper collars are gradually covering the surface of the earth with a new geological stratum which every year grows deeper and broader. The discarded paper collar lurks in the closets and corners of boarding houses, where it mocks an honest servant girl who hastily picks it up under the delusion that she has found an available article or portable property. It eddies around the back yard, dancing before the breeze; and luring the passing cat to pause and notice eligible platforms for nocturnal concerts, she might otherwise never have observed. It lies in wait on the sidewalk, and taking surreptitious passage beneath the skirts of passing beauty, emerges to view upon crowded corners to the confusion of the innocent victim. If thrown into drains, the discarded paper collar joyfully braces itself to the work of choking the pipe. If tossed into the fire, its muslin internal structure burns slowly, giving off vast quantities of odorous smoke. In the upper part of the city it nourishes the predatory goat, who having thus formed a taste for clothing proceeds to gratify it by lunching on skirts of unwary children, and by dining with a select party of invited guests of accessible clothes lines. Cast into the river, the paper collar refuses to sink, but floats with the tide until it is stranded on some otherwise romantic shore which it straightway makes vulgar by its presence. It is a repulsive falsehood while it was worn, but it is a vast and imperishable nuisance when it is thrown away.—*New York Times.*

Different Kinds of Tongues.

The tongue of *kindness* is full of pity, love and comfort. It loves to cheer, console and encourage.

The tongue of *discretion* — knows where to speak, and where to be silent, careful, what, when and to whom it speaks.

The tongue of *knowledge* retails no small talk, scandalous reports, or small afairs of any kind, but tries to please, enlighten and do good.

The tongue of *truth* never stretches itself like Indian rubber to tell a good story. It dreads all lies, white, black or yellow.

The tongue of *humility*, does not speak great swelling words, about astonishing exploits. It boasts not of its own great deeds, has nothing to say of its own merits.

Painted Faces.

Paint is not confined to the natural and maturing beauties who are doubling the critical capes of the thirties and the forties, but is reaching the faces of the young women. This painting of the lily is matter of regret, for the American woman is known in all civilized lands for the beauty of her complexion, the delicate nuance of it being recognized in the term of "the American tint." To move away from the artistic side and look on the moral one, it appears still worse. Ten or fifteen years ago the calling of the woman who wore a painted visage was undoubted; it was to acertain extent the sign of her commerce, and there are yet old-fashioned people who judge a painted face with the eyes of the past.

The motive which leads her to this lavish use of color is, of course, that she may become beautiful, and if she really did become so, no objection might be made, at least from an artistic point of view. But her mistake is radical—she does not become so. Viewed as an object of art, she is unlovely to look upon —utterly unkissable, and the osculatory test is supreme.

It is more or less a matter of indifference to man that the ugly woman should be given over to such a practice for she may not be saved in an æsthetic sense; but when the young woman endowed by nature with a pure skin, resorts to it, he is moved to commiseration and regret. He is wounded in his national pride, for European fingers have pointed to the complexion of Columbia's daughter as something unattainable to her sister across the sea. The roses are too red, on the British cheeks or the fibre is too rough; there is lack of clearness in the French skin, and that of the Italian is too sallow. Remarkable purity and delicacy belong alone to the typical American girl, and these characteristics will continue to be hers if she will avoid the vandalic paint-box and kohel pencils. The first artist of the world has already drawn her with his gracious lines and painted her with his beautiful colors, and his name is Nature.—*The Galaxy.*

Funny Incidents in the Pulpit.

At a clerical dinner party some time ago, says *Appleton's Journal*, the question went around to each, as follows: "Were you ever so placed in public in the performance of a service as to lose all sense of the solemnity of the occasion and be compelled to laugh in spite of your more serious self?" and the following are some of the replies that were made: A very solemn clergyman and his assistant, who were disturbed in their chancel by a miserable looking street cat, which had come in in some unknown way, and was rubbing itself up against their legs, meowing piteously. The rector beckoned to the assistant to put the cat out, which he did, but in a few moments she was back again. Upon this the very solemn rector placed the poor creature under one of the heavy box stools in the chancel, and, placing his foot on this improvised kennel, gave out the hymn beginning:

"A charge to keep I have."

The last experience mentioned was that of a clergyman at his first baptism of infants. He was then very young in years, and had never before held a baby that he could remember of, much less hold a baby and a book in the presence of a church full of people. The first infant given into his arms was a big, squirming boy of thirteen months, who immediately began to corkscrew his way through clothes and wrappings. The minister held on bravely, but in a few moments the child's face disappeared in the wraps, and his dangling legs beneath were worming their way to the floor. Seized with the horrible impression that the child was tunneling his way through his clothes and would soon be on the floor in a state of nature, he clutched the clothes violently by the sash-band, and, straddling the child upon the chancel-rail, said to the mother. "If you don't hold that baby he will certainly be through his clothes, and I shall have nothing left but the dress to baptize."

The Greatest Mine in the World—Ten Millions and a Half in One Year.

The Belcher gold and silver mine in the Comstock lode, Nevada, is without doubt the greatest bullion producing mine in the world. It has produced in the last two and a half years the immense sum of $16,772,965. In 1873 it produced $10,779,171 and paid out as dividends $6,760,000 during the year, a large surplus being carried forward. By adding the dividends under the old organization and deducting the assessments levied, we have the following results up to March, 1874:

Dividends, June 1864 to May 1865 inclusive	$ 421,200
Dividends to 1872	2,184,000
" " 1873	6,670,000
" in Jan. and Feb. 1874	1,040,000
Total dividends	$10,405,200
Assessments, 1865 to 1871	660,400
Stockholders profits	$9,744,800

The cost of crushing the ore was $12.10, and the cost of mining was $8.51 per ton; total $20.61. The number of tons worked in 1873 was 154,664; the total receipts of bullion in 1873 were $10,779,171.07; the average yield per ton in 1873 was $69.69.

The bullion statement is as follows, from the stamped value of bullion as per assay certificates: Value in gold, $5,725,247.50; value in silver, $5,069,520 51; assay grains, $44,403 06; total, $10,-779,171 07. Number of ounces of refined bullion, 4,173,535-74.100. Average fineness of gold, 66⅔ thousandths; average fineness in silver, 0·929 thousandths. Value per ounce in gold, $1.-37 19 100; value per ounce in silver, $1.-20 2-100. Value of bullion per ounce, $2.57 21 100; average value per tun in gold $37.16; average value in silver, $32.53; total value per tun, 69.69. This statement will appear strange to those who suppose the Comstock lode produces nothing but silver, as it shows that in this, the greatest producing line on the lode, the gold predominated.

This mine has no parallel in the world, the Crown point, adjoining it, being the only one approaching it in richness. The mine produced in two and a half years nearly seventeen millions of dollars, and since its opening has paid nearly ten millions of dollars as dividends above all assessments. The success of this and the Crown Point has encouraged mine owners on the whole Comstock to pursue development at greater depths. The circumstances connected with the development of the Belcher into a first class mine furnish an example for other mines in similar circumstances, After their ore gave out, they worked systematically and uninterruptedly until they develop the largest ledge ever opened in any mine in the world.—*Scientific and Mining Press.*

An Ancient Royal Coach.

A Paris correspondent writes: 'While demolishing an old house at Montmarte and clearing the site for the Church of the Sacred Heart, the workmen made an interesting discovery; they found that the wainscoting of one of the rooms was composed of wood elegantly carved and gilded. The various pieces, when put together, showed that it was an old royal coach, whose panels had been used to stop a hole to keep the wind away.' There is no knowing how this relic of the ancient *regime* came to be employed for building purposes, though the probabilities are that some Brutus or Aristides of the revolution of '93 seizedupon the royal equipage, and contemptuously used the materials wherewith to construct a dwelling. Nor is there any clue to show to what epoch the gilded coach into which Louis XIV. may have told Lord Stair to step, belonged; Mme. de Pompadour may have ridden in it; it may have served at the wedding Marie Antoinette, or have conveyed Louis XIV. to the scaffold. The panels are said to prove that the coach was very old, but it could not well have been before the fifteenth century, for in 1405 the only suspended coach which existed belonged to Queen Isabeau, and under Francis I. there were only three, one of which belonged to the Queen, another to Diana of Poitiers, and the third to Jean de Laval. According to Dalaure, there were a good many coaches in Paris in 1563, and the Parliament petitioned the King to prohibit them, as they took up the whole street and splashed ladies and gentlemen riding to court. Toward the end of the reign of Henry IV, Bassompierre had a carriage built with door and windows.

Macaulay at Rome.

Lord Macaulay, when a young man was visiting Rome, and one night went to see the Coliseum by moonlight. While alone under the dark arches, where it is as black as night, all of a sudden a man in a large cloak brushed by him rather rudely, as Macaulay thought, and passed into the darkness. Macaulay's first impulse was to clap his hand to his watch-pocket; and sure enough he found that the watch was not there. He looked after the man, who he doubted not had stolen his watch as he brushed past him, and peering into the darkness, could just distinguish the outlines of a figure moving away. Macaulay rushed after him, and, seizing him by the collar, demanded his watch. Macaulay could speak very little Italian, and understood none when spoken, so he was obliged to limit his attack on the thief to violently shaking him by the collar, and an angry repetition of the demand, "Orologio! Orologio!" ("Watch! Watch!") The man just attacked poured forth a torrent of rapidly spoken words, of which Macaulay understood not one syllable. But he again administered a severe shaking to his captive stamping his foot angrily on the ground, and vociferating, "Orologio! Orologio!" Whereupon the detected thief drew forth the watch and handed it to the captor. Macaulay, satisfied with his prowess in having thus recaptured his property, and not caring for the trouble of pursuing the matter any further, turned on his heel as he pocketed the watch, and saw nothing more of the man. But when he returned to his apartment at night his landlady met him at the door, holding out something in her hand, and saying, "Oh, sir, you left your watch on the table, so I thought it better to take care of it. Here it is." "Good gracious! What is this then?" What is the meaning of it?" stammered Macaulay, almost falling from his pocket the watch he had so gallantly recovered in the Coliseum. It was a watch he had never seen before. The truth was plain—he had been the thief! The poor man he had violently attacked and apostrophised in the darkness and solitude of the Coliseum arches had been terrified into surrendering his own watch to the ruffian who, as he conceived, had pursued him to rob him. The next morning Macaulay, not a little crestfallen, hastened to the office of the questor with the watch, and told his story. "Ah, I see," said the questor, "you had better leave the watch. I will make your excuses to the owner of it; he has already been here to denounce you."

Kissing Among the Ancient Persians.

Xenophon says, in "Angesilaus" (v. 4), that it was a national custom with the Persians to kiss whomsoever they honored. And Herodotus (i. 134), in speaking of their manners and customs, says: "If Persians meet at any time by accident, the rank of each party is easily discovered; if they are of equal dignity, they salute each other on the mouth; if one is an inferior, they only kiss the cheek; if there be a great difference in situation, the inferior falls prostrate on the ground." Respecting the mode of salutation between relatives, the following passage from the "Cyropædia" of Xenophon (i. 4) is worthy transcribing:

"If I may be allowed to relate a sportive affair, it is said that when Cyrus went away, and he and his relations parted, they took their leave, and dismissed him with a kiss, according to the Persian custom—for the Persians practice it to this day—and that a certain Mede, a very excellent persons, had ong been struck with the beauty of Cyrus, and when he saw Cyrus's relations kiss him he stayed behind, and, when the rest were gone, accosted Cyrus and said to him: 'And am I, Cyrus, the only one of all your relations that you do not know?" "What!" said Cyrus, 'are you a relation?' 'Yes,' said he. 'This was the reason then,'; said Cyrus, that you used to gaze at me for I think I recollect that you frequently did so.' I was very desirous,' said he, 'to salute you, but I was always ashamed to do it.' 'But,' said Cyrus, 'you that are a relation ought not to have been so.' So, coming up to him, he kissed him. The Mede, having received the kiss, is said to have asked this question: 'And is it a custom among the Persians to kiss relations?' 'It is so,' said Cyrus, 'when they see one another at some distance of time, or when they part.' 'Then,' said the Mede, 'it seems now to be time for you to kiss me again: for, as you see, I am just going away.' So Cyrus, kissing him again, dismissed him, and went his way. They had not gone very far before the Mede came up with him again, with his horse all over in a sweat; and Cyrus, getting sight of him, said, 'What! have you forgotten anything that you had a mind to say to me?' 'No, by Jove,' said he, 'but I am come again at a distance of time,' 'Dear relation,' said he, 'it is a very short time.' 'How a short one?' said the Mede. 'Do you not know, Cyrus, that the very twinkling of my eyes is a long time to be without seeing you, you who are so lovely?' Here Cyrus, from being in tears, broke out into laughter, bid him go his way and take courage, adding that in a little time he would be with him again, and that then he would be at liberty to look at him, if he pleased, with steady eyes and without twinkling.—*From the "Literature of Kissing."*

The Prolongation of Life.

Attempts have been made to build up theories aiming at the prolongation of life. Some have dwelt upon climate influences alone; others have prescribed just the diet suitable for each period of life from the cradle to the close of a century of existence. M. Flourens states that the length is a multiple (five) of the length of growth. This period of growth usually terminates when the bones become united to their epiphyses. Then, assigning twenty years for such a period, he argues that one hundred years is a normal limit of life. Experience has declared that an active, even a fatiguing life, during the first half of a man's life, is conducive to longevity; but that in the latter half his existence should be peaceful and uniform. Cornaro, an Italian nobleman and a centenarian, who died in 1566, stated that a man of fifty years had attained only half his age. This author became a writer of repute on vital statistics, and in his work entitled "Birth and Death of Man," among some of the causes of longevity he refers to "divine sobriety" in these words "It is pleasing to God, friendly to Nature, the daughter of Reason, the sister of Virtue. From this root spring life, health, cheerfulness, bodily industry, mental labor, and a well-disciplined mind. From it, as clouds from the sun, fly repletions, indigestions, gluttonies, superfluities, humors, fevers distempers, griefs, and every ill of human flesh.

The citizens of Natick propose to erect a monument to Henry Wilson.

THE MOTHER'S CHARGE.

"Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special trust."

Precious and lovely, I yield her to thee!
Take her, the gem of thy dwelling to be!
She who was ever my solace and pride,
Glides from my bosom to cling to thy side.

Guard her with care which must never decline:
Make her thy day-star—she long hath been mine;
Lonely henceforth is my desolate lot,
What is the casket where the jewel is not?

Take her and pray that thine arm may be strong,
Safely to shield her from danger and wrong;
Be to her all that her heart hath portrayed,
Then o'er thy path there will gather no shade.

Now she doth love thee as one without spot—
Dreams of no sorrow to darken her lot—
Joyful, yet tearful, I yield her to thee;
Take her, the light of thy dwelling to be!

The Bedawin.

In person the Bedawy is well-built, muscular, often tall, though thin, with regular features, a slight beard, and a complexion bronzed by heat and exposure. His raven locks, long and glossy, are often shaven around the temples, in accordance with the Mohammedan requirement. His eye is black, piercing, and restless. His dress simple, consisting of a cotton shirt, sometimes white, but oftener blue, whose loose folds descend to the ankles, and which is confined with a leathern girdle about the loins. This shirt, tunic, or robe is open in front down to the waist, and serves as a spacious and most convenient pocket, where the wearer stows away all manner of things. This arrangement of the garment is common to all Orientals, and is called "the bosom," and we have an example of it in the case of Moses in the desert. Besides the girdle, however, both sexes wear from infancy a leathern girdle around the naked waist, adorned with amulets, and also with shells (*cypræa*). Neither sex wears drawers, either under or over the shirt, which usually constitutes the entire wardrobe of both; and they are ridiculed by their neighbors for "going naked." This is also the custom among the poorer class in Egypt. It would seem to have been the practice of the Hebrews during the Exodus, if we may judge from the urgent repetition of the command that priests wear "linen breeches to cover their nakedness, reaching from their loins to their thighs, when they come into the tabernacle, lest they die." A woolen cloak, generally of camel's hair, in broad stripes, brown and white, is thrown loosely over the shoulders of the desert Arab, and is his only covering at night. With it he also improvises a tent, while traveling under the burning sun; he stops, panting with the heat, and spreads his cloak on the points of his spears stuck into the ground, and waits for the evening. His head-dress consists of a gay handkerchief of cotton, or of silk mixed with cotton, striped red and yellow, whose border is ornamented with a long braided fringe and tassels, worn in such a manner that one corner hangs loose on the back, and two others fall on the shoulders, while the folds of the fourth shade the forehead and face. This handkerchief is bound around the head with a thick cord of brown camel's hair, considered the best safeguard against a sun-stroke, and thus floats in the wind, or its folds are wrapped about the face to protect it from the sun or conceal it from an enemy. The Bedawy generally goes barefoot, but, when he can afford it, buys from the town, or steals from a passing traveler, a pair of red morocco shoes or boots, usually very large, and with the toes turning up like a skate; or he makes himself a pair of sandals, generally of camel's skin, which he binds with tongs around his foot. These sandals are always made after one model, and appear to derive their form from high antiquity. We have abundant evidence from the Bible narratives that this identical form of sandal was long worn by the Hebrews. The word *naal*, signifying sandal, is translated *shoe* in Exodus iii., 5; Deuteronomy xx v., 9; xxxix., 5; Joshua v., 15; Ruth iv. 7, 8; I Kings ii., 5; Isaiah, xx., 2; Ezekiel, xxiv., 17. The word *latchet* also indicates the sandal wherever it occurs, as in Genesis xiv., 23; Isaiah v., 27; Mark i., 7. All of the foregoing description of the Arab costume is not applicable to the poorer class, whose sole garment is the loose cotton shirt or tunic already mentioned, generally the worse for wear.—*Bible Lands, Van Lennep.*

Boots in Warfare.

Those admirers of the Germans who, since the success achieved by the Prussians in 1870-71, would have us introduce into our army everything Prussian, even to the pickelhaube and long boots, will do well, the *Broad Arrow* says, to examine the medical statistics recently published relative to the late war. From these tables, prepared with that painstaking and laborious care which is so marked a trait in the German character, we learn that no less than nearly 40,000 men were placed upon the sick list during the campaign, suffering from injuries caused by the long boots worn by the infantry, and that in several cases the lacerations were of so serious a nature that tetanus terminating in death, supervened Undoubtedly the ammunition boot at present issued to our infantry is by no means a perfect clothing for the foot, and we hope ere long to see an improved pattern introduced; but still it must be admitted that, taking it all in all, it is a far more serviceable article than either the long boot of the German or the shoe of the French soldier. The former is made to fit over the instep, can with difficulty be taken off when wet, or when the feet are swollen with much marching; if made loose, to facilitate putting on and off, chafes the heel which has too much play, while the latter fails to keep out either mud or dust.

Uncertainty of Wealth.

"The absence of the law of primogeniture causes a frequent change of ownership in the private residences, which contribute so much to the adornment of our cities. While the head of the family lives, the home may be retained—though very often a reverse of fortune compels him to seek humbler quarters —but when he dies the heirs are obliged to get rid of the too expensive luxury. How many of the houses built in St. Louis twenty years ago are now owned by the men who erected them, or their descendants? How many of later date, now occupied by their builders, will be in possession of their present tenants, or their descendants, twenty years hence? Other influences beside the lack of primogeniture contribute to this, in some respects, unfortunate result. There are more ups and downs in life in the new world than in the old. Fortunes are made much more quickly, and disappear much more rapidly. Wealth is seldom transmitted beyond the second generation, and in many instances does not last through the first. The boy born with a silver spoon in his mouth frequently has to taste pewter before his pilgrimage is over, and he may have the pleasure of being splashed with mud from the carriage wheels of the man who was once his father's porter. This is a free country, very free indeed, and among the consequences of that freedom is the exceeding uncertainty of financial matters. Yet in no country is less provision made for the evil day so far as our children are concerned. The wealthy parent brings up his sons and daughters as though there were not the remotest possibility that they could ever be poor. If a rich father should insist upon his boy learning a trade he would be set down as a mild-mannered lunatic. If a rich mother should instil into her daughter rigid ideas of economy and industry, she would be looked upon as either very mean or very foolish—probably both. Yet every day we are taught the necessity of this preliminary discipline; every day we see men and women falling from affluence to poverty, who, if properly trained, might not have fallen at all, or, if they did fall, could have risen again. It is a shame and disgrace that, in a land where labor is supposed to be honorable, and where the law recognizes no distinction of caste, so small a proportion of the sons of the wealthier classes learn trades. No young man has a right to consider himself thoroughly independent unless he has some avocation by which, health permitting, he can always make a living. And the best and surest avocations are those for which there is always a demand. Lawyers, doctors, preachers, professors, clerks—all these and their kindred are frequently a drug in the market; but how seldom is it that a good carpenter, blacksmith, machinist, wagon maker, shoemaker, tinsmith, book binder, or printer has to travel far in search of remunerative employment! We shall never be thoroughly republican until there are fewer genteel drones in the national hive."

There is probably no subject on which more has been written than the above. Almost every body has seen evidences of the fact about them; and how many who will read this article can realize its truthfulness!

Queer German Customs.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Malsungen, thus pleasantly refers to the customs of that city, which are the same as those preceding the time of Luther:

Some of the customs of the city are nearly as old as its towers. The night watch calls the hours of the night from each corner in the very same words, we suppose, to which these streets echoed long before Luther's time, and his shrill horn and deep monotonous sing-song, breaking the perfect stillness of the night, seem not unlike a voice from the remote past, as he calls:

"Listen and hear me, gentlemen:
The bells have rung the hour of ten;
Take care of the fire and candle-light,
That no harm befall the city to-night,
And now praise God the Lord."

Indeed, I doubt if the city would seem strange to its inhabitants of the sixteenth century. Of a Sunday morning especially the church bells ringing profusely is something curious to see. There are the ladies and gentlemen looking like pictures from a fashion book of ever so long ago; peasant men in their sack coats of colored linen and red or green hats; their wives in short dresses and tall black caps, with long ribbon streamers; and, best of all, the pretty, fresh-faced Madchens, with their hair decorously pinned in tight braids flat across the back of their heads, as Kaulbach sometimes show them to us. Then comes the Herr Pastor, who, happening to be a man of Luther's build, and wearing a robe and cap somewhat strikingly similar to Luther's, confirms the impression that this is 1552, and the brave old reformer is here on his way from Wartburg, in neighboring Eisenach, to quiet his too zealous followers. We have every reason to believe that the doors of the old church were not so freely opened to him as to his successor, and yet if we follow the people into the ancient stone building, the impression that we are living in days gone by is not weakened.

Adulterated Articles Under the Microscope.

Dr. R. U. Piper lectured in Chicago recently on the subject of the adulteration of articles in common use as food or in the arts, and the use of the microscope in detecting the presence of improper substances. The lecture was illustrated by means of the microscope and magic lantern. We condense the following from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean's* report of the lecture.

Candles are colored with chromate of lead and other poisonous chemicals and drugs. Vermillion, a compound of mercury and sulphur, is used in large quantities for coloring fancy soaps, &c. One prominent firm in this city informs us that they sell hundreds of pounds for this purpose every year.

Cocoa is adulterated with lard and starch, certainly to the extent of more than fifty per cent. Tea I have not as yet examined to any extent. Dr. Hassall, in his report before the British Parliament, before alluded to, says: "Tea is adulterated not only here but still more in China, while as to chocolate the processes employed in corrupting, the manufacture are described as 'diabolical.' It is often mixed with brickdust to the amount of ten per cent ochre twelve per cent. and peroxide of iron twenty-two per cent, and animal fats of the worst description."

Chocolate is made up principally of clay, starch, iron in some form, and some kind of hard grease; a pound of the mixture may cost about five or six cents.

The first article of paint I show is adulterated with potato starch. This pigment goes under the name of Chinese blue. This blue, which is a form of the so-called Prussian blue, is produced by mixing solutions of ferro-cyanide of potassium and per sulphate of iron. The article I exhibit is sold for seventy five cents a pound in the market; the starch is worth four cents, perhaps.

I also show sugar adulterated with starch.

On this slide is seen American vermillion, bicromate of lead, adulterated with corn starch, red lead and sulphate of barytes. I also find sulphate of lime in many samples of so-called English vermillion (mercury vermilion) in which there was not one particle of vermilion of any kind. This article varies in prices from $1 to $2 or $2.50 a pound and indeed that used by artists costs several times this last amount. We should think that this last surely might be kept pure, as it does not cost more to manufacture it than any good article of the kind. The only adulteration found in this vermilion, that is that put up for artists' use, as yet is red lead, and this is the worst possible material for the purpose, as it is sure to blacken in time, and thus spoil the picture. The other forms of adulteration would merely weaken the color, and this might be obviated; indeed the vermilion might be made more permanent by mixing some of the madder red with it.

The Ideal of Manhood.

The period of complete manhood is fixed by law at twenty-one. But physiologically that is certainly not universally correct; for although development may be regarded as accomplished in every respect at this age in the healthy English female, and vertical growth may have terminated even in the male, a man's vital power cannot be regarded as having attained its maximum development until about the age of thirty. For some years after the youth has ceased to grow, in the ordinary sense of the word, the dimensions of his chest—the great index of vital power—continue to expand; and numerous are instances derived from military experience show ing that recruits at the age of twenty are unable to undergo the fatigue of active service that is borne with impunity by men of a more mature age. They are, literally, not as yet well knit together. Several important bones are not perfectly consolidated; and it may be specially mentioned that the sternum which has to bear so great a strain in labored respiration, and which is specially taxed by the weight of the soldier's knapsack, is not converted into a single plate of bone until after the thirtieth year. It is not until the sixth quinquennial period of life that our leading anatomical authorities find that the following events connected with the consolidation of the skeleton, take place: 1. Completion of the vertebral column; 2. Completion of the sacrum; 3. Coalescence of the third and the second piece of the sternum; 4. Completion of the ribs; and, 5. Coalescence of the haunch-bones with their crests.

An Unfeeling King.

The French King Louis XIV., at one period of his reign, in addition to his other accomplishments, undertook to make verses, and received from two of the literary men of the day instructions as to the best method for succeeding therein.

He made one day a little madrigal which even he himself did not think any too good of its kind, and then said to the Marechal de Gramont:

"Marechal, I beg of you to be good enough to read this little madrigal, and see if you ever saw a more miserable affair, because people have lately learned that I am fond of verses and they bring them to me of all kinds."

The Marechal, after having read them, said to the King, "Sire, your Majesty judges divinely well of everything. It is true that this is the silliest and most ridiculous madrigal that I ever read."

The King began to laugh, and said to him, "Is it not true that the one who made it must have been a great coxcomb?"

"Sire, it is impossible to give him any other name."

"Oh, well said the King, "I am delighted that you have spoken so honestly to me about it, for I am the one who made it."

"Ah! Sire, what treachery! let your Majesty give it back to me, for I read it carelessly and in a hurry."

"No, M. le Marechal; first sentiments are always most natural.

The King laughed a great deal at this little joke, and every one was of the opinion that it was one of the most cruel things that could be done to an old coutier.—*Providence Press.*

Managing Women.

Is an art in which tact and talent play a conspicuous part. We once heard a henpecked husband declare that a married man had nothing to do, when the honeymoon was over, but to sit down and wait for death! He did not know that a man who fails to conquer with his tongue puts his brains to little domestic use. John Wilkes, confessedly the ugliest man in London, once boasted that he would give the handsomest fellow he ever saw an hour's start with a woman and distance him any day in the race for her good will. He proved the assertion, if all accounts be true. The Duchess of Gordon said the conversation of the poet Burns almost carried her off her feet. Mirabeau, whose face was terribly pitted with small-pox, captured the beautiful Sophie, captivated Maria Antoinette, and managed women at will: These men knew what power lay in the tongue, that coaxing, "silver-sweet" little instrument which gives those soft answers which turn away wrath, and can say, if used adroitly, such flattering pleasant, soothing and happy things as no shrew can long withstand.

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

P. GRAY MEEK..... ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., 27, Jan. 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Hon. J. B. Beck is the new U. S. Senator from Kentucky. Mr. Beck is an able democratic member of the House.

The Penn'a republican association at Washington has pronounced in favor of Blaine for President.

Petitions were presented in the House by Mr. Alexander, from citizens of this county for amendment to the several game and fish laws.

The investigations into affairs in the Treasury, Navy and Interior Departments are to be actively begun during this week. The investigation by special committee into the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank is to be conducted with closed doors.

So comes the intelligence from Washington, and the democratic House means business. Besides investigating the gross mismanagement in the above departments and bringing about wholesome reforms the democrats will also see that the government expenses are curtailed some fifty millions.

The next democratic state convention will meet at Lancaster March 22nd.

The Radicals have selected June 14th as the day, and Cincinnati as the place, to hold their convention to nominate candidates for the Presidential race. The selection is thought favorable to Morton. Blaine's friends fought for Philadelphia, likewise Grant's

The General, Lieutenant General and three Major Generals of the United States army cost the country over $200,000 a year. The aggregate, as shown by the Army Register, is as follows: Three Major Generals, $28,416; nine Captains A. D. C. $30,024; add rent of headquarters, clerks, orderlies, fuel, stationary, etc., $30,000; total cost of three Major General, $88,440; total cost of one General, $70,000; total cost of one Lieutenant General, $47,791. Total $201,231.

Michigan is a great radical state, always going with heavy majorities for the party of great moral ideas, and now we notice that the supreme court of that state has declared the law prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday to be unconstitutional.

President Grant's salary was raised by a radical congress from $25,000 to $50,000. In addition to this all the white-house expenses, are paid out of the national treasury, without the warrant of law. His table, the wine in his cellar, his stable, even his costly segars, go into "white-house" expenditures and are settled for at the public treasury. He smokes the best segars in the world, which retail at 25cts per piece, and he smokes all the day long and at night, and the people foot the bills. This item of segars alone, smoked by him at public expense, runs into large figures in 365 days. The earlier Presidents at $25,000 salary, paid all their own bills for living, and never dreamt that the people should pay for the wines they drank, to tobacco they chawed, and the segars they smoked. But those good old days of honest presidents passed ended when the government passed out of democratic hands in 1860.

LESS EXPENDITURES.

The democrats in Congres are doing the people's work. They have resolved to put the sharp knife upon government expenditures and trim down the extravagance which has wasted hundreds of millions under Grant rule. That's what the democrats promised they would do, and they are redeeming their promise. A recent despatch from Washington says a sub-committee, with Randall as Chairman, has been for ten days engaged in pruning the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. There is not only to be a large reduction in salaries, but it is proposed to abolish a good many offices. The President's salary is to be cut down after the 4th of March, 1877. Of course it cannot be reduced during the term of the present incumbent. Mileage now amounting to $150,000, will be reduced; appropriations for Washington are to be lowered; expenses of collecting the customs are to be reduced everywhere; and in the various bureaus of War, Navy and Interior, the Post-Office and Treasury Departments, offices are to be abolished, while the expenses of the judicial system are to be largely reduced. This is the bill paying the salaries of all officials except those who are abroad, and the reductions from these items promise to be important.

A FOOL IN THE STATE SENATE.

The fools are not all dead yet—there is one in the state senate, and the following is the caliber of his usefulness in that body:

Mr. Wood offered the following resolution which was laid over for second reading on Wednesday:

Whereas, The ground hog has been making and superintending the weather ever since the discovery of America.

Whereas, There never was accorded any appropriation of money for his arduous and responsible services, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be hereby tendered him that he be requested to forecast the weather until old probabilities can afford to dispense with his services.

Resolved, That ground hog day be declared a legal holiday.

If the senate could be induced to be advised by the Reporter we would say that it pass an amendment declaring Wood to be the ground-hog, striking out the affix.

ANOTHER STEAL.

In the state senate proceedings of 21 we see this.

"A joint resolution providing that the Chief Clerks of the House and Senate be directed to purchase a copy of the general railroad laws for each member of the Legislature, the cost not to exceed three dollars and a half per copy."

This is another steal to help some one. Twenty five cents will pay for a copy of the railroad laws in pamphlet form and if this outrageous resolution passes it will cost the tax payers of the state nearly one thousand dollars for what can be found in Purdon which every member already has at public expense.

BRISTOW AND JEWELL.

A large number of federal office holders from the South were in Washington recently and held several caucusses, on the Presidential question, and have agreed to start up a campaign in the South in favor of Bristow and Jewell as the nominees of the radical party next fall. This would not be bad for a radical ticket, and does not look as though Blaine's late rantings and tirade against the south, on the amnesty bill, had gained him much sympathy in his own party Blaine blarnied too much; his bid for the nomination does not receive a "second." The people are tired of having the old wounds opened and favor amnesty and a building up of fraternal feeling and good will between the sections. Blaine had as well withdraw.

REPUBLICAN RETRENCHMENTS.

A few weeks ago, says the New York World, the Republican County Treasurer of Yates County was announced as a defaulter, having used several thousand dollars of the people's money in his private speculations.

The Republican Treasurer of Saratoga County about the same time fled from his home, having retrenched the tax-payers' money of that county to the tune of $160,000.

A short time ago the Republican State Treasurer of Kansas was removed from office for the misuse of the public funds, having been engaged in a retrenchment of the public money for his own use.

The Republican Auditor of this State has been suspended from office for speculation in claims, and for reasons which his own testimony justified.

The Republican Treasurer of the city of Buffalo has absconded after retrenching the tax-payers' money of that city to the tune of some $350,000 or more. Now the fact is being shown that he commenced his system of retrenchment the moment that he entered upon the duties of his office.

General Babcock has been indicted for aiding in the retrenchment of the whiskey tax and cooking it into the private bank accounts of himself and associates.

This kind of Republican retrenchment appears not to be new. Comptroller Hopkins in his report a year ago announced that the larger portion of the twenty-seven million raised for soldiers' bounties in this State never reached the soldier. It was retrenched by Republican officials in the same way. Do we not need reform? And are we likely to get it from the grand old party?

PROBABLE STATE FINANCIAL POLICY.

The Times has a despatch from Harrisburg stating that the sentiment of both parties is settling down in favor of the early passage of a bill diverting from the sinking fund to the treasury all the revenues but enough to reduce the debt from $300,000 to $500,000 annually and pay the interest, and place severe restrictions upon the Sinking Fund Commissioners as to monthly statements of the deposits, etc. This measure will enable the Treasurer to pay the accumulated claims against the treasury, and a future bill, making a uniform tax system, will reduce taxes from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a year.

REDUCTION IN CONSULAR BILL OVER $425,000.

The democratic House in doing noble work. The House Committee on Appropriations have completed the Consular and Diplomatic bill. The estimates last year were $1,352,485 and the amount appropriated $1,351,285. The present bill appropriates $911,147. The salaries of Ministers to Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia are reduced from 17,500 to 14,000 dollars each; Ministers to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China from 12,000 to 10,000 dollars; Minister to Italy from 12,000 to 8,000 dollars; Ministers to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela and Hawaian Islands from 7,500 to 6,500 dollars; Chili and Bolivia are combined in one mission at a salary of 6,000 dollars; Peru, Ecuador and Columbia are also united in one mission at the same salary; also Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay, salary 6,500 dollars, also Guatamala, Costa Rico, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua as in former law, salary 10,000 dollars; salaries of other officers are also reduced.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Levi Beebe, of Bear Mountain, Berkshire County, Mass., has for a whole generation been famed as a weather prophet. His predictions for the last quarter of the old year have been closely verified. This is what he announced for 1876: "The first ten days of January will be warm for the season. Wind light and variable with some frost or snow. The remainder of January will be colder. The coldest weather of the season will be the last of January and the first week in February, with but few blustering days. The storms will be light falls of frost, snow or frozen fog. February, after the 8th, will be warm, with varying winds, mostly northwest and southwest, running most of the time across each other. Till the 10th of March the weather will keep warm, with some rain. There will be more clouds than storms through the whole season."

THE MINES—A FIVE WEEKS' SUSPENSION ORDERED.

New York, January 20.—At a meeting of the several anthracite coal-carrying and producing interests, held at the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in this city to-day, it was resolved that, in consequence of the over-production and accumulation of unsold coal, an entire suspension of mining of anthracite coal take place for five weeks, from February 7 to March 11, inclusive. All interests were represented, and the action taken was unanimous.

The Herald correspondent at St. Louis telegraphs under date of Jan. 18, that, "It is more than probable that the government has at last succeeded in securing several long coveted letters which it was known had passed from Babcock to Joyce, and which were deemed sufficiently strong to convict Babcock. It is believed that Joyce has become exasperated at the severity with which he has been treated by his old confreres at Washington, and is now willing to furnish testimony against Babcock. It is in fact asserted that he will surrender certain letters from Babcock to him into the hands of the district attorney to be used on the trial against the President's private secretary."

Gov. Hartranft pardoned ninety criminals during the year 1875. To convict these it cost the people many thousand dollars, and then the Governor let them run free to do the same crimes over again.

The special committee of the house on the Texas frontier troubles has decided to call for all the official reports concerning the Mexican depredations. They also determined to call on the secretary of war and ask him whether he could dispose of a sufficient force to protect the border. The committee believe that two regiments of cavalry and a force of infantry would be required for this purpose.

The Montgomery (Ga.,) Mail has no patience with "the honorable hyena from Maine." It says: "Mr. Blaine deserves the scorn and execration of the country for his insincere conduct in this matter. He supported at the last session a measure of general amnesty, without exception, and now for base personal and party ends, he seeks to re-open the fast healing wounds of the war, and re-embitter the late contending sections of his country. He is striving to make the centennial year a saturnalia of bloody revels instead of an era of renewed fellowship and good will."

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST GENERAL BABCOCK.

St Louis, January 18.—Public opinion here is against Gen. Babcock, on account of rumors that the President has been making efforts in his behalf McKee is more secure in public favor, but McGuire the ex-Collector, expects and will receive no favors. An important witness against Babcock will be Col. Parker, Internal Revenue Collector for the Colorado District, who has been summoned to appear at the trial on the 31st.

FOUR NEGROES LYNCHED.

Cincinnati, O., January 17.—A special to the Commercial from Memphis says four negroes, all confessed cotton-gin and house burners, were forcibly taken from Coahoma County, Miss., Jail, at Friar's Point, before dawn last Saturday, and shot dead by a masked mob. These men admitted having set fire to and destroyed several cotton-gin houses in that vicinity, and also to having fired warehouses in Friar's Point, whereby several stores and contents were destroyed a couple of months ago.

MERCANTILE FAILURES FOR 1875.

Dun & Co., of the mercantile agency, have issued their annual report of mercantile misfortunes, from which we learn that the number of failures in all the United States show a large increase as compared with those of previous years, while the proportionate liability is somewhat less than the average. The number in 1875 was 7,740, against 5,830 in 1874, and the gross liabilities $201,060,353, against $155,230,000. The average liability is $25,960, against $26,626. An increase of fifty per cent. in the number of failures within the last year would at first glance appear very startling, and as indicative of the condition of trade is a most important revelation. But the circular urges some suggestions on this point that should not be lost sight of. It says, as compared with the number of parties in business, the proportion of failures is not excessive. The number now reported in business in the United States on the books of the agency is 630.000. Of this number 7,740 have failed during the year, indicating a proportion of one in every eighty-two. A review of the general condition and outlook for the trade is sketched by the circular, and contains some important facts and practical suggestions. It is stated as a fact that the failures in New England in 1875 number 1,335 and cover an amount of $40,015,164, against 790 in number and $15,845,000 in 1874. The western states show nearly a corresponding increase in both number and amount, while in the middle and southern states the increase is much less, a result that may be accounted for in the fact that the middle states have been more circumspect, taught so by heavy previous losses, and at the south by the fact that it has had little credit to fall upon. As to the outlook for the current year the circular is not at all couleur de rose. It says while there have been large crops, much which is to be realized on the general result of the year has not been satisfactory. The number of those actively engaged in trade who have added to their surplus are exceedingly few: those who have held their own are not numerous, while a larger number than both of these combined would have to admit a shrinkage, if their assets were valued at realization figures. It adds that "there seems no nearer approach to a solution of the difficulties under which trade is suffering than at this time last year. The pressure of the period, instead of being relieved, appears to be augmented. The inspiriting national event of the centennial year will, it is believed, for a time infuse considerable activity in some localities. A great influx of visitors from abroad, and the necessary circulation of money which is implied in the movement of large numbers of our own population, can hardly fail to vitalize some drooping interests." But the most essential points to recover are prudence in extent of trade, reduction of living and business expenses, lessening indebtness, and close scrutiny of credits. These are the elements that will most help to restore confidence and beget a return to a condition of business in which money can be made, the resources of the country developed and success achieved.

Why don't the Republicans remonstrate with President Grant for placing the ex-Confederate leaders, Longstreet, Akerman and Mosby, in fat positions and demand that he shall bestow his favors upon "Union soldiers?" The truth is, General Grant is the last man to reward "Union soldiers" with gifts. He selects the most degraded and rotten political hacks of his party, who were never in the field of battle, and turns them gently into the clover.—*Courier Journal.*

THE TURKS BADLY BEATEN AT TREBIGNE.

London, January 22.—The Times' correspondent at Ragussa telegraphs under date of Friday, 21st, as follows: "I have just returned here after witnessing the attack by the insurgents on the Turkish intrenched position on the hill between Ragusa and Trebigne, whether the Turks had fled after the action of the 18th. One of the breast-works was captured. An inner breast-work was gallantly defended, and was evacuated by fifty Turkish survivors during the night of Thursday, and a number of these were killed during the succeeding fight. Trebigne is completely demoralized. No troops are moving to relieve the beleaguered detachment, and the insurgents hold the road uncontested. Trebigne is threatened with famine and the population is mutinous. The total number of Turks killed during the two days' fighting is 380, while the insurgents had 100 killed and wounded."

The Daily News' special Paris telegram says it is reported that Turkey is preparing to concentrate a large army in Bulgaria next month.

Ragusa, Jan. 22.—In consequence of the Turkish defeat it is now reported that Trebigne is in the hands of the insurgents.

A reduction of 600,000 dollars in the pay-roll of the War Department will be recommended in the appropriation committee.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS.

Radicals Fear an Investigation.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideraiton of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Davis on Wednesday to appoint a special Committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Treasury Department.

Mr. BOUTWELL said when he addressed the Senate on Thursday last he stated the general principles by which he supposed a full explanation to the argument of the Senator from West Virginia (Davis) could be given. He (Boutwell) had no disposition to oppose the examination called for by Mr. Davis. He was in favor of such examination by a special Committee or one of the Standing Committees of the Senate but maintained that the books were not tampered with.

Mr. DAVIS said he could not understand how figures could be changed five years after the Register had made up his report and sent it to Congress.

Mr. EDMUNDS referred to the error mentioned by Mr. Boutwell where a clerk added internal revenue to the public debt, and humorously spoke of such a clerk as being a bad boy.

Mr. DAVIS—It appear to me that there are a good many bad boys in the Treasury Department, and I hope some of them will be found out. [Laughter.] Continuing his remarks, Mr. Davis said he desired to look over the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell), and would have something to say in reply hereafter. The Senator from Massachusetts had overlooked several instances where he (Davis) showed there were errors.

Mr. EDMUNDS also favored the resolution, but said he was opposed to appointing a special committee. The Senate had a Committee on Finance and that Committee could do the work better than any special Committee. The Finance Committee was composed of gentlemen from both sides of the Chamber and a fair report would be rendered by them.

Mr. THURMAN did not agree with the Senator from Vermont as to having the investigation made by the Finance Committee, although the Democratic party was ably represented on that committe by two members. They had not devoted any particular attention to the subject of the Treasury investigation. The Senator from Connecticut (Eaton) and the Senator from West Virginia (Davis) had studied the subject and they should be members of the Investigating Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the resolution so as to have the investigation made by the Finance Committee instead of a special committee.

Mr. Bayard favored the appointment of a special committee.

Mr. THURMAN quoted at length from the speech of Boutwell on Thursday last and said the main question now before the Senate was as to the truth of the finance reports upon which the people of the country had relied. The Senator from Massachusetts had distinctly said that accounts of the Register of the Treasury did not state the exact truth in regard to the public debt for the long period of eight years when the Government was seeking a loan from the people of Ohio, and said our public debt is so much, that the people relied upon that statement. Now, the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell), said to these people they were very simple to rely upon those reports, for truth. If they were good accountants and went to the Treasury they could ascertain there whether official reports of the Treasury were correct or not. It was high time this inquiry should be made. The thanks of the Senate and of the country were due to the Senator from West Virginia for calling attention to this subject. The investigation should be made not in a party sense, but on business principles, to see if the accounts of this Government could not be kept the same as accounts of a great railroad or a mercantile establishment. He favored the appointment of a select committee to make the inquiry.

Mr. MORTON said he was in favor of having an investigation but it should be made by the Finance Committee and not by a Select Committee would be more energetic or determined than the Committee on Finance.

Pending discussion, at 4:15 the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION IN THE HOUSE.

The House on the 19 discusseed the bill to appropriate $1,500,000 to the Centennial.

The house then at 12:50 went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wood, of New York, in the chair, on the centennial bill and was addressed by Mr. Philips of Kansas, in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Debolt (Mo.), referring to the fact that this bill, like former ones on the same subject, provided that the government should not be responsible for any debts contracted by the centennial commission, asked Mr Philips what assurance he had that the next congress would not be called upon for another appropriation.

Mr. Philips replied that it would be competent for the next congress to do what it was competent for this congress to do.

Mr. Harrison (Ill.) next addressed the committee on same side of the question. Alluding to the suggestion that the house by its vote on Mr. Holman's resolution on the 14th of December, had committed itself against all subsides, he recalled the fact that when that resolution was offered, Mr. Hoar had asked whether it was not cut off the centennial appropriation, and that Mr. Holman stated that he did not consider the word "subsidy" in that resolution as covering the centennial appropriation.

The house, therefore, had voted for that resolution with a reservation in favor of the centennial; not a mental reservation, but an outspoken reservation. Passing on to the importance of giving a national character to the celebration, he said that having traveled considerably in Germany in 1874, some hundred persons with whom he had conversed, had told him that they were coming to the exposition, but that last year, having been traveling again in Denmark, Sweden and parts of Germany, he found that persons who had intended to come had changed their mind, saying that the American people were too mean about it, and that the celebration was to be purely local; but, said he, let this appropriation pass to-day, the news will reach Europe to morrow morning, and new impetus will be given to the desire of foreigners to visit the country, and the tide will be limited only by accommodations.

Commenting on Mr. Willis' statement yesterday that the rich men of Philadelphia ought to advance the money, he suggested that the still richer men of New York, the rich men of Mr. Willis' own district ought rather to do it.

Mr. Willis replied that the city of New York had subscribed $240,000, which was much more than had been subscribed by all the rest of the country.

Mr. Henderson—Then they should have subscribed all that was wanted rather than let the celebration fail.

If the people are not patriotic enough to subscribe voluntary for the purpose, then it is time to do something to rouse again the spirit of patriotism which once burned brightly, but which has been now deadened by civil strife, by internecine war, and by too great attention to the almighty dollar. Referring to the enthusiasm of old John Adams over Fourth of July celebrations, and to the fact that he made orations which might be called "spread eagle," he expressed the desire that there was to day more "spread eagle" in the land.

The common eagle, he said, taking his flight from the extreme limit of eastern civilization in 1776, would have made its flight to the western limit in a single day, but now the proudest monarch of the air, dipping himself in the Atlantic and then looking at the setting sun, ever intent and sailing onward, takes days and weeks before he cools his pinions in the spray of the broad Pacific, and yet, he said, we are told that the people shall not be taxed at the rate of 3½ cents each for the celebration for the country's birthday.

Some of his friends seemed in this matter to be afraid of their constituents. He was not afraid of his. Chicago knew no jealosy of Philadelphia. She remembered that when the fire fiend swept over her, when her palaces were laid low, and her humble dwellings swept away, Philadelphia came to her assistance.

Mr. Cochran (Pa.), also argued against the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Kelley replied to his colleauge.

Mr. Reagan (Texas) spoke in favor of the bill and gave as one of the controlling motives on his own mind this reason: A great and protracted civil war, with the long controversy which led to it, and a system of reconstruction measures just as disastrous, have so wrenched and distorted the constitution and have so obscured and perverted the principles of civil liberty and just government as to make a serious and earnest recurrence to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, of the constitution and of the spirit and genius of the government a paramount necessity.

Mr. Frye (Me.) next addressed the house favoring the passage of the bill.

Mr. Tucker (Va.) spoke in opposition to the bill, and said that the path of duty that lay before him in regard to the centennial bill was as clear as it ever was in regard to any question that had ever been brought to his consideration. His objection to the measure was its unconstitutionality.

A sharp debate then arose on the constitutionality of the appropriation, in which Messrs. Tucker, Hoar, (Mass.,) and Garfield took part.

Mr. Tucker then proceeded with his argument, in the course of which he quoted the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) as saying yesterday that this government was confessedly an educator of the country. I never confessed it. I not only do not confess it but I deny it in toto. I deny that this government can intrude on the control on the common schools of each state of the Union. I deny that this government can go into our common school systems in the states and upturn it according to the views of the members of congress here who know nothing in the world about it. [Laughter.] The government has no mission except to execute its power and perform its duty under and in subjection to the supreme law of the land, the constitution of the country. [Spoken with strong emphasis and great effect.] Show me either the power to pass this bill, or that this bill is essential to carry out a power conferred, and I will vote for it; but otherwise, before God and my country, I cannot vote for it. The only limit to the growing corruption of the country is a limitation on the power of the government. I believe that the mission of this government at this time is economy, retrenchment and reform. We have reached that time when it becomes us to put the brakes down, to call a halt on lavish expenditures. After this scheme has got somebody would come with another like scheme for a big show at Yorktown or Bunker Hill, or Chicago. He declared himself opposed altogether to splendid government and to squalidly poor people. He was opposed to seeing the tax consumer revel in palaces in luxury and to hear the wail of woe from the tax burdended people. It was the mission of this house and of his political friends to say that these things should and must cease right here and now. They should immolate on the altar of duty there sentimentality and patriotism and go back to the simple virtues and economical manners and habits and customs of their fathers a hundred years ago. Referring to the fact that the legislature of Virginia had declined to make an appropriation for the centennial, he explained that one reason for this was a provision in the state constitution preventing the state from making such appropriation. When the government is restored to its pristine purity, when the principles of the revolution are re-established and liberty is proclaimed throughout the land to every man under the palladium of the habeas corpus, unrepealable by an edict of the president, or by act of congress on account of constructive rebellion, then shall the time come when we shall all unite with others in that splendid close of Webster's great speech forty years ago, constitutional liberty under constitutional union—yes, liberty and union are inseparable, now and forever.

Mr. Tucker's speech created a great sensation in the house, and admiration of it was liberally expressed on both sides. At its close he was complimented by republicans and democrats. One of the latter, Lamar, of Mississippi, saying it was the best speech he had ever heard in Congress.

Without taking any action on the bill the house adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Knott (Ky.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a proposed amendment to the Constitution as follows: "No person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President, shall ever again be eligible to said office." It was made a special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Frye (Mo.) on behalf of the minority of the committee gave notice that he would offer a substitute.

Mr. Riddle, of Tenn., has introduced a bill providing that one-half of the duties on imports shall be collected in lawful money. Mr. Hartzell, of Ill., makes provision in another bill for payment of a portion of the import duties in legal tender notes.

The bill to abolish capital punishment has been reported back adversely.

Mr. Cannon, of Ill., has introduced a bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene matter and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails.

The House proposes to go into Committee of the Whole daily on the Centennial Appropriation Bill until it shall have been disposed of. There are at least twenty gentlemen who yet desire to speak on the subject.

A bill introduced in the House by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, providing for the compensation of members of Congress, fixes the salaries of Senators, members and delegates, including those of the Forty-fourth Congress, at $3,600 per annum, payable monthly, with no allowance for stationery, mileage, or other purposes.

For the Reporter.

A PROVERB.

The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge.

A Dialogue.

A. What is the meaning of this Proverb?

B. It means that the children suffer for the offences of the parents.

A. Is this doctrine taught in the word of God?

B. It is Ex. 20:5, God says: I the Lord thy God am a jealous God visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation of them that hate me.

A. But don't this doctrine contradict Ez. 18: 17. The son shall not die for the iniquity of his father?

B. It does not. The meaning of Ez. 18:17, is that one man shall not be condemned for the sin of another, unless by commission, approbation, or some other way, he make it his own. But it is otherwise with temporal punishments. 2 Sam. 24: 15, 17. The ruin of the Ten Tribes are traced back to the idolatry of Jeroboam and the ruin of Judah to the sins of Manassah.

A. How far may the faults and evil propensities of parents be transferred to their children?

B. To a very great extent. Indeed every day's experience shows us children suffering for the sins, vices and follies of parents, by hereditary diseases, poor constitutions, bad education and example, bad names, intemperance, and a thousand other parental sins, and disobediences of God's natural laws.

A. How far are the sins of parents punished in their posterity?

B. Only so far as they act in the same way.

A. Shall a righteous son be punished merely because he had a wicked father?

B. No.

A. In what sense, then, does God visit the sins of the fathers upon the children?

B. The wicked children of wicked parents shall be more certainly and severely punished than bad men ordinarily are.

A. Has God threatened to visit the wicked children of wicked parents with a more speedy vengeance in this world than other wicked people?

B. He has and has also executed the threatening, as in case of the Ten Tribes and of Judah—and this is to visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children. For though they are punished only for their own sins, yet the iniquities of the fathers are the reason why God punishes them in this world and makes them an example of his justice, while other men as wicked as themselves escape.

A. Will any one be punished more than his own sins deserve?

B. No. But the wicked children of wicked parents may be and often are punished more severely than any other wicked men are—and this again is to visit the iniquity of the fathers upon the children.

A. Is there anything said in the word of God about a "certain measure of iniquity" which is filling up from one generation to another, till at last it makes a nation or family ripe for destruction?

B. There is. The iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full, Gen. 15: 16. The Jews are another example. See Matt. 23: 29-36. Jesus says: Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites. Because ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the Sepulchres of the Righteous, and say, If we had been in the days of our Fathers we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets. Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers, ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? Wherefore, behold, I send unto you prophets, and wise men, and scribes: and some of them ye shall kill and crucify; and some of them shall ye scourge in your synagogues, and persecute them from city to city: That upon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Abel unto the blood of Zacharias, son of Barachias, whom ye slew between the temple and the altar. Verily I say unto you, All these things shall come upon this generation. Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou, that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold your house is left unto desolate. The punishment of the sins of many ages and generations are all said to fall upon them. God may wait with patience upon a wicked nation or wicked family; but when they sin on from one generation to another, it all aggravates the account and when God sees it is time to punish, makes the punishment very severe and final.

A. Do you not think what is to be will be?

B. There are two theories on this question, viz.:

1. That God foreknows and then foreordains.

2. That God foreordains and then foreknows.

In the former theory, their is nothing like fatalism; in the latter, to say the least, there is some very *fine* thinking.

Aarensburg, Pa. X.

SERMON BY MR. MOODY.

Mr. Moody's subject on a recent evening in Philadelphia was "Confessing Christ," adopting as his text the words in Romans viii: "With the mouth confession is made unto salvation." Infidels, he said, were not ashamed to profess their belief. Politicians were not afraid to say what party they belong to. The

Only People that are Afraid

or ashamed are the professed followers of Christ. We are told that we must take up our cross and follow Christ, but a great many people have not found out that there is any cross at all. If we are to be ashamed of Christ, he will not acknowledge us. A man who wants to be in the service of one of your Philadelphia merchants must not object to wearing the livery. If a man wants to join the U. S. army he must be ready to wear the uniform, and we must as Christians be ready to show that we belong to Christ. In a prayer meeting at Boston I once attended, most of those who took part were old men, but a little tow headed Norwegian boy, who could only speak broken English, got up and said: "If I tell the world about Christ He will

Tell the Father About Me."

That wrote itself upon my heart, and I have never forgotten what that little boy said. A preacher was riding out to a service with a prominent Judge, and said: "Judge, I want you to speak to night." "Oh," said the Judge, "I can't do that, I have never spoken in a church in my life." When they got to the place they found the room full, and the preacher said: "Judge, I want you to answer a few questions," and then got the man to tell when he was converted and something of his experience. The whole audience was broken down, and many were converted. Oh, shame on the Christians of the nineteenth century that we should not be willing to confess Christ before men! We want a few converts in Philadelphia like the woman of Samaria who went to the town and told all the friends of her interview with a man who had told her all that she had ever done. Why, if we had a few women like that, ready to tell all their friends about Christ, the whole city would soon hear about Him. The old Scotch woman when she was converted said: "I'll

Never Let God hear the Last of This."

She could not help talking of what had been done for her. Last Summer we spent some time in a country town, and a few young men were converted. I have just had a letter from that place, which tells of services that they have been holding in the school-house in the neighborhood, and many have been brought to Jesus just through the simple story of these young men. The maniac who was restored to his right mind, out of whom many devils had been cast by Christ, went and testified among his own people. He was not ashamed to say who it was that healed him. Though Christ was very unpopular in those paris and had been driven out of the city, the blind man whose sight was restored was not afraid to say what Christ did for him, though the Pharisees threatened to cast him out of the Synagogue, and did after all cast him out. But where was he cast to? Why, right into the arms of Jesus. It's a good thing to live so that the world can't cast us out and wont want to own us. It was because Peter was ashamed of Christ that he fell into sin and denied his Lord.

If We do not Confess Jesus

we shall soon become backsliders. Children, you don't know how much you may do by confessing Him. An incident of mission school work in Chicago was related, showing how a little boy was the means of leading his infidel mother to the Saviour through being courageous enough to talk just a little to her, and then afterward praying for her. Just because he was not ashamed to confess Christ, he was used and made a blessing.

——We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1,00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

HAVE YOU A DOLLAR.

FOR ONE DOLLAR,
We Will Send, Post paid,
The Weekly World
one year.

1. It contains all the news of the past seven days, collected by the agents and correspondents of the New York Daily World, and in the collection and enterprise in this respect is unequalled.

2. Its Agricultural Department contains the latest news of farm experiments at home and abroad, contributions by home and foreign writers, full reports of the Farmer's Club of the American Institute, and quotations of valuable and interesting articles appearing in the agricultural weeklies and magazines.

3. Its Grange news, to which attention is specially called, is a feature which can be found in no other paper. All the resources at the command of a great metropolitan daily newspaper are employed in its collection, and the result is a page each week where the members may find a complete record of the work of the order in every State in the Union for the past seven days. In addition to this weekly record, The World gives the cream of all the local grange papers in every State. This department is and will continue to be under the charge of one of the active members of the order.

4. For the Fireside Department, in addition to its other attractions, such as poetry, miscellany humorous extracts, &c., during the coming year, there well be not less than one hundred short tales by the best writers of fiction in England and America.

5. The market reports, brought down to the hour of publication, are the best that can be made. Each market is reported by one whose special knowledge and training make him the best authority upon that subject in the United States. For accuracy and completeness the market reports of the World are unrivalled.

"The World is not only the best but the cheapest newspaper ever offered the farmer."

Semi weekly (104 Nos.), $2 a year. Daily (313 Nos.), $10 per year.

Specimen copies sent upon application.

Address "THE WORLD,"
16 dec 6t 35 Park Row, New York.

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUBLIC

of our intention to put NEW and LOWER PRICES on much of our Stock.

THE YEAR'S CLOSING OUT SALE WILL COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK, EACH WEEK DAY MORNING, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up TOO MANY OVERCOATS and SUITS for this year, and to transfer our Stock into Cash needed for preparation for 1876, we will make *certain sacrifices* which will be apparent ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we shall have gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the cost, from many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any advertisement or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we think it proper to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they have already been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS IS

OUR FINAL and ONLY MARK DOWN THIS SEASON,

SO THAT NONE NEED WAIT FOR LOWER PRICES.

THE STEP WE TAKE WILL WONDERFULLY AID THOSE WHO FEEL LIKE ECONOMIZING.

THE TERMS OF THE SALE ARE THE USUAL TERMS OF OUR HOUSE:

1.—No Second or Altered Price—ONE FIXED PRICE.

2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.

3.—The Contract on our part, to *return money*, is a part of the bargain in each case (provided goods are returned unworn.)

4.—A *Full Guarantee* given for each garment.

The Stock we offer is all NEW, and is not "BOUGHT" or "WHOLESALE" stock but our own

Carefully Made Clothing.

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the CHOICEST STYLES of SUBSTANTIAL GOODS, and that EVERY SIZE and SHAPE is provided for both MEN and BOYS. It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and THAT IS AT THE CORNER OF

Sixth--Sixth--Sixth--Sixth--SIXTH

and MARKET Streets.

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this announcement to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
PHILADELPHIA

SHORTLIDGE & CO., COAL, LIME, &c.,

WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,

Burners and Shippers of the celebrated

Bellefonte
WHITE LIME.

Dealers in the very best grades of

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmer with pleasure, free of charge.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufactures Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Halnes twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. RR., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufavtured for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that he warrants the article as represented.

J. G. MEYER,
may 21 tf Aarensburg, Pa

W. A. CURRY,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Sho

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY 27, JAN. 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——SALE BILLS printed at the Reporter office, from $2 up to $3.75 for the largest. All kinds of job work done with neatness and despatch. Orders by mail from any part of the county, promptly attended to. Give date and hour of sale and list of articles.

——Correspondents are requested to leave personal flings out of their communications. We only want news items of interest, leaving out little personalities that tend to irritate individuals.

——The Lutheran congregation, at Hartleton, realized nearly $200 from their festival, last week.

——Rev. Tomlinson will administer the Lord's supper in the Lutheran church at Aaronsburg, on Sunday, Feb. 6. Regular service will be held every evening for one week before communion.

——The liveliest discussion this mild winter, came off on Tuesday evening, in Spangler's hotel between an electropathic and an allopath ledoctor and a Philadelphia grocery agent. The admittance was free and the laugh came in free and numerous.

——Graham & Son, Bellefonte, sell the cheapest sole leather in the county. They keep all kinds of shoe-findings, and the largest and best assortment of men, women and children's boots, shoes, and gaiters. You never miss it at Graham & Son's, in prices or style.

——Godey's Lady's Book for February, is at hand and a splendid number for the ladies.

——Mr. James Coplin, a graduate of the Reporter office, now manager of the Canton, Miss., *Citizen*, paid us a visit a few days ago. Jim looks well and seems to like the south. He carries piles of money —some denominations as high as $500—confederate scrip. Hope he may be just as flush in greenbacks.

——Court commenced on Monday, Judge Orvis on the bench with associates Love and Dopp. The attendance was large. There were no many commonwealth cases. The first cases that came before the grand jury were the Odenkirk and Durst cases—the little 4th of July difficulty and the unpleasantness, on election night.

The grandjury found true bills in two indictments for assault upon John Odenkirk and upon trial Mr. Aaron Durst plead guilty, and the sentence of the court was that he pay the costs of prosecution and $5 fine on the one indictment and $15 on the other. Aaron seems satisfied with this getting off.

——Dr. Orndorf, of Pine Grove Mills, honored our sanctum with a visit a few days ago. The Dr. is a skillful dentist of long experience.

——A letter from Rebersburg says: We have had a protracted meeting in progress since the evening of New Year, Revs. Tomlinson and Stombach assisting us. We have had some happy conversions, and hope for many more.

——Two weeks ago we had a local advertisement for J. T. Lee's coach shop That at once brought him a customer for a spring wagon, from Lemont. Advertising pays. Every body reads the Reporter.

——We are pleased to learn that our excellent friend, Mr. George Spyker, of Mifflinburg, (formerly of Aaronsburg,) who some four months ago was prostrated of typhoid fever in its severest form, is so far recovered as to be able to be about again, although his life had at one time been despaired of.

—— Never miss Rankin's drug store, at Bellefonte, if you need any thing in the line of drugs, medicines, toilet or other fancy articles. Bob keeps a neat store, and is a capital fellow.

——The attention of the people of this vicinity is called to the fact that Mr. Jerome Spigelmyer has opened a new Cash Store in this place, where a full assortment of all kinds of goods will constantly be kept on hand and sold at a small advance on city prices for Cash. Mr. S. occupies the old Durst stand, and invites all to call and examine his stock and prices. 1t

——If you want a spring wagon, buggy, or a vehicle trimmed, Jno. T. Lee will attend to your orders promptly. John has his shops with C E. Peck, and is prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to his trade. He uses the best material and guarantees satisfaction. His terms are fair. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

——Any and every thing made up out of hair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Spangler's hotel, Centre Hall. Orders received by stage or mail.

——Old wigs made as good as new, at Spangler's hotel, Centre Hall.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.—The largest clothing house in America is that of the firm whose name heads this notice and is located at Sixth and Market streets, Phila. Read what they say in their advertisement on the second page of this paper. They will do all they promise, and will give each purchaser a guarantee that their goods are sold as low as possible, and then will take them back inside of ten days if unworn and the customer is not satisfied with them.

——Any and every thing made up out of hair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Spangler's Hotel, Centre Hall. Orders received by stage or mail.

☞ A new Golden Tongue Organ, one of the finest toned instruments made, for sale at this office. Also a Ryder organ, good as new. Either of these instruments offered at a bargain.

About six miles from Shamokin, Northumberland co., one evening last week, seven thieves entered the residence of Mrs Billman, a widow, while she was at the barn milking. While the depredations were in progress a son-in-law of the lady named Henninger approached the house. —He was warned off by a sentinel, who fired at him as he retreated to his own house. Henninger ran up stairs, secured a gun and fired three shots at the robbers, who had congregated on the outside, killing one of them, Philip Hughes, of Shamokin. Another of the robbers, with whom they fled, was wounded. They were tracked for several miles to a ravine, where a large quantity of blood on the ground showed that they had halted with their wounded comrade. It is supposed that the fellow has since died. Martin Farrel, one of the alleged robbers, was arrested near Pottsville. One of the evidences of his guilt were his bloody boots. —Mrs. Billman was robbed of about $2, 100, none of which has been recovered.

—Thanks to those of our friends who responded to bills sent them by sending the "needful." Will others please follow suit?

WOODWARD AND VICINITY.

The new distillery is now in motion, the spirits are flowing while topers are running. A side walk is thought of from the store to its grounds.

Wm. B. Crist is about leaving Woodward for Selinsgrove, where he intends taking a theological course, with a view of entering the Lutheran itinerancy. May success crown him.

East Woodward has a skirmish now and then, but what of this; it is always thus before balloon ascension.

A protracted meeting is now in progress in the Ev. church. A great deal of interest is manifested and good results are effected.

And at last the Woodward mill properhas again an owner. And why should it not have?

The firm of Spigelmyer & Sons have changed to G. R. Spiglemyer & Bro. Success attend them.

The Vendue season is now approaching. Will parents teach their children that they have no business there, and send them to school as is their bounden duty.

OCCASIONAL.

FROM ILLINOIS.

KANEVILLE, Kane co., Ill. Jan. 14.

For the Reporter.—It might be that some of the Reporter readers would like to know a little about the Kane co. hog trade. It is very good this year. The weather is mild all winter, and the mud deep, but we can not wait for smooth roads to get our perkers off. I did not sell my hogs yet. I have 34 to spare, they will weigh in the neighborhood of 400 or over. Pork sells by lump or weight, just as a man wants to sell.

B. Gramly, formerly from Brushvalley sold 53 head for $1484—$28 per head—how heavy they were the buyers know but neither Ben or I know. He lumped them; pork was selling then at $6 80 per 100. He feels altogether different from what he did when he lived in old Brushvalley where he was not used to get pay for his year's work; here he gets big pay for it. Many farmers that own 160 acres sell 12 to $1500 worth a year. A good many farmers take their hogs direct to Chicago.

You should never put the weight of big hogs in your paper and send it out here; because we can beat you all hollow.

Some dressed pork sells readily at $8.00. There is not much sickness this year. We had no sleighing here yet this winter, but had our share of mud and rain. It is thawing now. NEVER MIND.

LYNCH LAW.

Illicit Love and Murder.

Richmond Va., Jan. 22.—A telegram received here from Barboursville, W. Va., on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, states that the body of Charles F. Meeting a young and prominent citizen of Cabell county, West Virginia, was found buried in his stable. He disappeared on Sunday night, and his wife told plausible stories of his absence which for a time misled the neighbors, but at last suspicion grew so strong that search was made with the result indicated.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 23.—A Gazette special says: Edward Williams, who with Mrs. Meeting, was arrested for the murder of the latter's husband, was taken from the jail at Barboursville, W. Va., last night, and hanged by a mob. The prisoners were assured by a minister that sufficient evidence of their guilt had been obtained and that the jail was surrounded by a mob of excited people, but both denied any complicity in the act, although the minister continued praying with them and asked a confession. The mob finally forced the keys from the jailor, took Williams out and placed him under a tree in the court house yard, where, with a rope around his neck, standing on a barrel, he made a confession. He expressed a hope that the crowd might obtain God's forgiveness for their crime, as he had, and declared that he was happily started on his journey home to heaven. He died after fifteen minutes terrible agony.

Mrs. Meeting was then brought out and placing her in front of the dead murderer the crowd called for her confession. She said Williams had been her paramour for three years, that she had been trying for the last three months to poison her husband without success, that Williams struck Meeting on the head with an axe while he was asleep on Wednesday night, afterwards cutting his throat. She assisted in destroying the witnesses of the murder and in burying Meeting. She accused herself of being the cause of the murder, but begged pitifully for her life. Though the feeling was very strong against her, and the crowd voted unanimously for her execution, no man could be found who would put the rope around the woman's neck and she was returned to jail.

Williams body was left hanging until cut down by the authorities this morning.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals for the building of a School House in "Cold Spring" sub district, Potter twp., will be received by the Board of Directors, on or before Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876. For specifications inquire of John M'Coy, sr. The board of Directors reserve the right to reject any and all bids, and will meet at Centre Hill, on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving and acting on said proposals. Proposals can be handed to any of the Directors, or sent by mail to the Secretary.
By order of the Board of Directors.
27 jan 2t. WM. A. KERR, Sec'y.

Traverse, 2nd Week.

Worth—A C Cowher.
Harris—John Homan, Dan'l Stewart.
Howard boro—H S Lucas.
Huston—O Wilson.
Bellefonte boro—Ed Graham, Jas Summerville, S Vantries, F Dowring.
Spring—T Shearer, John Noll, Is Kaufman, John Hoy, H. Kline.
Haines—John Zeigler, J Yarger.
Potter—J Harkins, Sam'l Slack. Mich Condo, John Rishel.
Penn—Henry Kramer, John Moyer.
Liberty—M. D. Bernlew.
Howard twp—W C Leathers, T Butler.
Miles—B W Royer, Jacob Hazel.
Gregg—Daniel Lose, E Fetterhold, F. P. Jameson.
Philipsburg—R Musser G. F Hoop.
Benner—Wm Tate.
Marion—Cal Yearick.
Snowshoe—G W Minster.
College—Sam'l Wasson.

Trial List for Second Week.

John Irwin jr vs W W Brown et al.
Charles McCafferty vs J F Potter.
Geo A Bayard vs Isaac Haupt.
M D Gray vs E J Pruner.
W L Musser et ux vs Sankey and Bro.
Packer & Packer vs Mann & Confer.
J Devling vs R H Downing.
Bird Coal and Iron Co vs Wm Holt.
Wm Young vs Cline Quigley.
John Hoy vs Cline Quigley.
Isaac Womer use of vs B Liggett.
M Feidler vs D Weidensaul.
Wm Jones et ux vs Jos Miller et ux.
Alex Shannon vs H Witmer.
C naffley vs H B Fulmer.
J H Friday vs Penna RR Co.
Rood Bros vs John F Fowler.
Owen McClain vs Penna RR co.
Wm. Young vs Geo Furst.
Isaac Guggenheimer vs B W Way.
P McCaffery vs Mary J B Valentine et al
Levi Jones vs Sam'l Stephens.
R H Duncan vs Eliza Musser.
M S Decker vs J K Miller.
A Walker use of vs Geo Gramley's excis.

Grand Jury—January Term.

Marion—W A Peters.
Miles—Sam'l Gramly, J C Burkett, J C Smith.
College—Wm Jackson, Robert Kendel.
Ferguson—J B Ard.
Patton—Sam'l Homan.
Milesburg—A M'Clain.
Spring—N Lucas.
Boggs—Austin Curtin.
Harris—Henry Frederick.
Philisburg—Alf Jones.
Penn—L D Zerby.
Bellefonte—H Twitmire.
Howard—C H Welsh.
Gregg—Green Decker, Daniel Burrell, J W Evans.
Benner—E P Tate.
Worth—S Turner.
Snowshoe—Wm Stewart, J T Lucas.

——JOHN S. MILLER, Tailor, of Millheim, is putting up the best of work and the public would do well to call upon him, as his prices and work suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. We have seen some of his work and find it equal to that of the best of tailors. One door east of Weiser's Smith shop. 21 oct 6m.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, on 17th the following bills were introduced:

A supplementary act to provide for the incorporation of certain corporations, approved, April 24, 1874, relative to bonus paid by corporations upon the renewal of charters.

Act for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep and swine from running at large in various townships of the Commonwealth, when a majority of votes shall so declare. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

The following bills were read a second time:

Act to confer additional power on law judges out of Court. Not agreed to.

Act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries. Agreed to.

Act conferring additional jurisdition on Orphans' Courts Recommitted to the Committed on Judiciary General.

A further supplementary act to provide for the admission of certain classes of insane in hospitals for the insane in the Commonwealth and their discharge therefrom. Agreed to.

Act authorizing appeals from assessments of the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas. This bill allows appeals from assessments of County Commissioners. Further consideration was postponed.

A suplementary act authorizing the Governor to appoint additional notaries public. Agreed to.

Act to protect children of the Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades.

In the House, an act to repeal an act for a better and impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of the Commonwealth. Negatived. The bill repeals the Jury Commissioner law and restores the old law.

The House then adjourned.

HELPING THE POOR.

Assembling of the Altoona Convention—The Topics to be Discussed.

Altoona, January 19.—The State Convention of Poor Directors met in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, about seventy delegates being present. The Board of Public Charities was represented by Commissioners Wells and Bakewell and General Agent Dr. Diller Luther. Henry Hayes, of Allegheny, was chosen president. The purpose of the convention is the exchange of views among the county officers in charge of the poor, in reference to various practical questions connected with the administration of the county poorhouses. The following are among the topics suggested for discussion:

First. Is a general revision of the poor laws of the State necessary?

Second. The proper and most judicious mode of distributing out-door relief.

Third. The general management of almshouses and employment of the inmates.

Fourth. What to do with the children in our almshouses.

Fifth. The best and most effective mode of disposing of "tramps," and what legislation is necessary to check the growing evil.

Sixth. Should insane persons be kept in almshouses or in the hospitals provided for the maintenance of the insane?

The morning session was consumed in the election of officers, appointment of committees, etc. H. Hayes, of Pittsburg, was elected permanent chairman. At the afternoon session the question of a revision of the poor laws of the State was discussed at length. At the evening session a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of thirteen, who shall, in conjunction with the Board of Public Charities, revise and compile all the poor laws of the State. The subject of out-door relief to paupers was discussed, and a resolution adopted declaring that personal visitation by directors should be made in all cases; that applicants for relief should furnish certificate of responsible citizens as to their needs. The "tramp" question was discussed at great length at the evening session, but nothing definite has been done.

——Doctor Hensel, of Howard, was riding along the road near Jacksonville, on Thursday last, in his buggy, when one of the axles broke and frightened his horse, which began to kick and run; but the doctor held on to the lines till he was thrown from the buggy, and unfortunately broke one of his legs below the knee. He was taken home and Doctor Dobbins, of this place, was summoned to go and set the bone in its proper position.—*Republican.*

A bill was introduced in the House on 21, to pay a bounty of $200 to every Pennsylvanian in the Mexican war.

The United States direct cable broke again on 24.

No revision of the tariff laws will be attempted at present.

France has made a categorical denial to recent rumors that she was arming.

The Republicans have been generally unsuccessful in the Spanish elections.

A vote was to be taken on the Centennial bill on 23. Its opponents concede that it will pass.

By a railway accident near Birmingham, England, a number of persons were killed or seriously injured, among the former being a son of Dion Boucicault.

There is a man in Indiana who takes thirty two newspapers, and you might as well try to ride a whirlwind on a sidesaddle as to attempt to impose upon that man.

The store of Charles Seebold, in Middleburg, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 23rd ult. It is not known how the fire originated, as there had been no fire in the house for two days. The stock is fully covered by insurance.

Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in Altoona in March as will also Theodore Tilton. They will not speak from the same platform on the same evening, however.

The judiciary committee of the house has reconsidered its previous action limiting the Presidential incumbency to a single term of six years, and agreed to report a constitutional amendment providing for a single term of four years.

This is a bad time for strikes. They should never be indulged in when the prices of wages in all trades are declining as well as the prices of products. The shipcaulkers of New York ended their strike Friday by accepting reduced wages.

Daniel Decker has obtained a verdict for $5,762 against the Erie railway company for the burning of his hotel at Shohola, in March, 1872, by a spark from a locomotive. The company will probably appeal to the supreme court.

Eighty-three Illinois farmers, with their families, recently passed through Harrisburg for Chambersburg, Hagerstown, and other points in the neighborhood, where they expect to spend the rest of their life. Is the tide of emigration turning eastward?

——Beautiful Hair Switches made out of your own combings—50 cts. per ounce. Spangler's Hotel, Centre Hall.

——The celebrated Australian Diamond Pebble spectacles, are superior to the ordinary glass spectacle, affording relief to the eyes, and suited for all ages, are sold by M. Straus, Bellefonte, Pa. 10dec3m

Subscribe for the Reporter—don't depend on your neighbor's copy always.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER.
7 oct y

——If your wish a sewing machine of any manufacture apply to Runnell & Aiken, Milroy, Pa.

——The weather still keeps pleasant with a light freeze at night.

INGENUITY OF BURGLARS.

At the robbery of the Grafton (Mass.) Bank, the tools used were so numerous and bulky as to make a fair load for a horse to draw.

The burglar decides to try the drill, but the metal walls of the safe are of such hard temper that an ordinary drill is powerless on them. He is ready for this and sets the "combination blow-pipe" to work. This is a blow-pipe which directs on the spot to be attacked a flame of combined oxygen and nitrogen gases, and the intense heat softens the metal to that degree that the drill makes a speedy impression upon it. The hole once made, the blast is introduced, and the safe blown open. But possibly even the combination blow-pipe fails, but the modern burglar is ready with another appliance. He has an air pump to which two rubber tubes are attached. To the end of these a metal trough, with flat edges, is joined. He places this trough flat against the safe, so as to cover the joint of the door in the frame, and carefully fixes it there with putty. With the same material he stops up and makes air-tight the remainder of the crack only leaving one space uncovered at the bottom of the door. The whole safe is now practically a part of the air-pump. He begins to pump; the air in the safe is exhausted, and more rushes in through the uncovered space under the door. Here our burglar holds a paper or card on which fine gunpowder is spread, and the rush of air carries this inside the safe. The pumping is continued till the requisite charge is introduced, and it is then exploded.

The blow-pipe and the air-pump are the latest as they are the most dangerous tools in the burglar's outfit, and as soon as they were known, which has not been a great while, it became evident that safes must have some new appliance specially adapted to resist them. Safes made only to withstand the attacks of steel wedges, crowbars, and sledges, would give way at once before the more subtle and silent operations of these newest of tools. Therefore the safe man reconstructed the doors of his safe, and made them fit into grooves which were packed with rubber, so that between the doublings of the grooves and the great weight of the door, when it swung in and was locked, the elastic material made the joint perfectly air-tight. Against this the air-pump was useless; but the blow-pipe was not so easily provided for.

To meet this it was necessary to discover some new material, or some new combination of old. The makers of safes claim that they have found this in the metal called "Franklinite," a mineral composed of peroxide of iron, oxide of zinc, and oxide of manganese, in appearance much like the magnetic oxide of iron. It is found in considerable quantity only in Sussex County, N. J. The peculiarity of the metal which fits it specially for the walls of safes is that it hardens on cooling to its original density; and thus the burglar is a little better off after using his blow-pipe than he was before; whereas other metals are so softened that his drill goes right through them. The use of Franklinite and the packed joints are the latest of the improvements in safes and it is claimed that safes so constructed are proof against anything that the burglar can bring to bear on them, so far as is now known. But it should be remembered that if the safe-maker is ahead now, his friend, the burglar may pass him in the race again, and finding some new tools, rob the best safe man. Then the safe-maker must start again from the new ground, and so it goes on.

Edward Richardson, a prominent citizen of Massillon, Ohio, and a member of the City Council, was shot and instantly killed by his wife, on Monday, She says that her act was in self-defense, as he was approaching her with the avowed purpose of cutting her throat with a razor. It is suspected by many persons to have been a premeditated murder.

MARRIAGES.

On 16, Franklin Bower and Miss Elizabeth Korman, both of Haines twp.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Rebersburg, on the 20th inst., Mr. S. T. Weaver, of Logansville, to Miss Francis J Rowe, of Boonville.

At the residence of the brides parents, near Bellefonte, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, Jan. 11th, 1876, Wm. H. Kibe, to Miss Mary E. Lohr, both of near Bellefonte.

On the 5th instant, by Rev. J. A. Bricker, Prof Thomas Magee to Miss Clara Jane Bricker, eldest daughter of the officiating minister, both of Logansville.

On the 23rd inst, by Rev. J. Tomlinson, Mr. Daniel Voneida to Miss S. Hosterman, both of Haines twp.

At the parsonage, Mill Hall, Pa., Jan. 11, 1876. Mr. Moses S. Romick to Miss Rebecca A. Bartholomew, all of Hublersburg, Pa.

DEATHS.

On 21, at Centre Hall, Jacob From, aged 55 years, 5 months and 25 days.

At Moccasin, Ill., on 16th inst., Mr. Jacob Condo, aged 59 years, 6 months, and 10 days Mr. Condo was formerly from this county and was well known in Penn and Brush vallies. He had an attack of typhoid fever about three months ago, but it is supposed that he died of consumption.

On Friday, Dec. 10th, 1875, at Harrisburg, Dr. Jymes F. Hutchinson, a native of Centre county.

On 30th, at Reedsville, of consumption, Miss Mollie M'Crum, in the 20th year of her age.

PUBLIC SALE!

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber at Centre Hall, on JANUARY 27th, at 1 o'clock, the following property: Two Horses, one 2-horse Wagon, Excelsior Reaper and Mower, Horse Hay Rake, Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, Shovel plow, 1 Ross Grain Drill, 1 Spring Wagon, Fanning-mill, Sled, Hayladders, Rakes, Forks, Doubletrees, Singletrees, Chains, Crosscut Saw, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on day of sale.
13 jan. WM. EHRHARD.

'76 Centennial. '76

FURNITURE.

GREAT Reduction in Prices.

Now is the time to buy, as I have on hand a large Stock I will offer it at panic prices for the next SIXTY DAYS FOR CASH,

Cheaper than it can be bought Elsewhere.

which a few of the following prices will show: Cane Seat Chairs as low as $7.00. Wood Seat Chairs $6.00 and upward; Bedsteads $3 50 to $13 00. A good Bureau for $11.00. Chamber Suits, Extension Tables, Bookcases, and all other Furniture in proportion to the above prices. Please call and examine our work.
JOHN CAMP,
6 jan 2m. Milroy.

Grain, Seeds and Produce.

FARMERS LOOK THIS WAY,

and bring your grain of all kinds,
Clover Seed, Pork,
Poultry, &c., &c., &c.,

to Milroy—mill ware-house—where you will at all times receive the highest cash prices for the same. Salt, plaster, Coal, Fish, &c. for sale. D. SHELMIRE,
18 nov 3 m

The wife of Mr. Wm. Wertz, living in the Loop, three miles from Hollidaysburg, on Friday last, gave birth to triplets, all girls. Mother and babes doing well.

Mrs. Daniel Berkstresser, of Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, recently gave birth to four babies, mostly boys. They lived only a few minutes after they were born.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Hosterman, late of Potter twp., dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decendent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
E. B. HOSTERMAN,
27 Jan 6t. Adm'r.

J. H. KELLER'S VENDUE.—Will be sold at public outcry, 2 miles east of Boalsburg, on the farm formerly belonging to Joseph Meyer, on Wednesday, the 26 day of February, the following property, to wit: Seven head of work horses, 3 year old colts, 7 head of young cattle, 7 milk cows, 7 shoats. Two 4-horse Plantation wagons, Buckeye reaper and Mower, one 2-horse spring wagon—good as new 1 set of hayladders 1 sulky, 1 horsepower, Excelsior Reaper and Mower, Jr. Excelsior Mower, Canon Cornelieller, Circular Woodsaw, Sausage Cutter with ballance wheel, 6 set heavy horse gears, 6 Collars, Bridles, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Rakes, 2 heavy logchains, 2 tenplate stoves with pipe, also good cider vinegar by the gallon, cider barrels, meat vessels, 6 scaps bees, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by Josiah Neff, J. HENRY KELLER.
Auctioneer. Jan 20td.

MARKETS.

New York, January 22.—Flour, super $4 50@4 75 Flour, common to good 5 00@5 35 Flour, good to choice 5 40@5 90 Wheat, No. 3 Chicago Spring 1 06@ Wheat No. 3 Milwakee 1 10@1 12 Rye, western 88@90. Corn western mixed old 70. Oats, western mixed 43. Coffee 16½@20¼. Eggs 20@23. Sugar, fair to good refining 7½@8¼. Petroleum, refined 14½@14¾.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, January 22.—Flour, good to choice $4 75@5 50; spring extras 5 00@6 10. Wheat, February 1 00¾ seller March 100. Corn seller February 42¾ seller January 43¾@44¼. Oats, seller January 30¾ seller February 31¾@31¾. Rye seller January 68; Barley, seller January 86.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, January 22.—Flour, ex fam $4 50@5 00. High grades 7 00@8 50. Wheat, new red Pa. 1 37@1 38 do western 1 20; Corn western mixed, old 58; yellow new 57½@60. Oates, western mixed 44. Petroleum, refined 13¾@14¼.

MARKETS.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire.

Wheat $1 20 to $1 25.
Oats 30c to 35c.
Clover Seed $7 00 to $7 25.
Beef $5 to $6,50 per 100 lbs.
Corn 40 to 50.
Hogs $7 to 7 50 per 100 lbs
Rye 65c

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 115....Rye 80 new Corn 45 old 60. Oats 30—Barley 90. 70.....Clover seed 5,50 .....Potatoes 30 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15. Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buckwheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

EDWD J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedmen,
YORK, Penn's.

SEEDS.—Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Seed Wheats, Tree and Hedge Seeds, &c.
BULBS, of all kinds, for Spring and Fall planting. BULBS.
TREES.—Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Grapes and Small Fruits, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Hedge Plants, &c. Enclose Stamp for priced list, 25c for Full Descriptive Catalogue.

AGENTS OUTFIT FREE! Large Commissions and Cash Premiums for selling a
Library of FAMOUS FICTION,
Comprising the Ten JEWELS of IMAGINATIVE LITERATURE:
Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, Vathek, Undine, Vicar of Wakefield, Paul and Virginia, Elizabeth, Picciola, Tales from Arabian Nights,
Complete in One Volume of over 1,000 pages, beautifully illustrated with 34 full-gage Engravings.
It is the WORLD'S STORY BOOK, and all want to read it. Agent's Outfit *free* to all who mean business and will faithfully canvass. J. B. FORD & CO.,
27 Jan. 27 Park Place, N. York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
Wolf's Old Stand.
Largest Stock of Goods in the Valley!
ONE PRICE! LOW PRICE!
POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits,	$10.00
Good Cassimere Coats,	$5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.

W. F. REBER, Attorney at Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
E. PERKS & SON, Prop'rs.
This well known hotel, situate in the business portion of the town, has been thoroughly renovated, repainted and furnished now. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make it a pleasant Home for those who may favor them with their patronage. A free carriage is ran to the depot, and the best stables in town are connected with the House. 22apr.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Bush & Yocum. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb5-tf

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

THE ADJUSTABLE

SPRING BED
The Best and Cheapest now in Use. Manufactured by
DANIEL DERR, Bellefonte, Penn'a.
☞ Call and see them before purchasing them. lapr-y

Don't Buy
A
HARD COAL BASE BURNER
HEATING STOVE, until you have examined the

HOME DELIGHT,
—THE—
Best & Handsomest
STOVE IN THE MARKET.
Call and see them at the Store of
J. A. BEESMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP IS THE "BEST."
This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bathroom, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by
CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.
For sale at Philadelphia, by KOONS & RUOFF, 202 North Delaware Avenue, and by grocers generally, and at Sechler's grocery. Nov 11. 6m.

The Granger Store!
Something New!
CASH AND PRODUCE FOR CHEAP GOODS.
SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.
ISREAL GRENOBLE,
Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,
In short a full line of EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
6feb. y.

Simon Haines,
CENTRE HALL.
Manufacturer of
Carriages,
Buggies,
Wagons, &c.
Of every description; running gear for all kinds of vehicles, made to order, and in first class manner. Being a practical mechanic, I would WARRANT ALL WORK to give satisfaction. Repairing promptly attended to at the lowest rates.

Undertaking,
Coffins of all styles
made on shortest notice. The business of undertaking attended to in all its branches. Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. 9 sept y

J. HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVE
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.
Pennsylvania Banking Co.
CENTRE HALL, PA
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest, Discount Note
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons
PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

BEATTY PIANO!
THE BEST IN USE. ☞ Send stamp for Circular. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct27'65

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

The long end of the tube is inserted in the cow's teats, when the milk will flow, without the aid of the hands.
The attention of Dairymen is called to the above cut, which represents a SILVER MILKING TUBE, by which more than half the time and labor of milking cows is saved. Four tubes to a set, which will be sent postpaid to all parts of the country on receipt of Two Dollars per set. An Agent is wanted in every county, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. Address the manufacturer.
GEORGE P. PILLING,
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞ All kinds of Secret Society work, Jewels, Emblems, Badges and Silverware generally.
Diplomas awarded at the Berks, Montgomery, Chester and Bucks County Fairs. For testimonials see the Practical Farmer for September and October. Send for circulars. Toc19m.
Tubes can be seen at the Reporter office —they are nauseous.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's Building. my 28 '74-t.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.
DENTIST.
Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain.*
21 jan 75

"9999" MONEY FOR ALL. Only two Dimes. Only two Dimes. "It is always darkest before day." To any reader who will send 20 cents to us, we will send one box of Pyle's Toothache Gum, and guarantee we will put you in the way to make $200 a month, and not take half your time. Suitable for men or women, boys or girls, and is entirely new. Business and can now secure paying business, and consistant income. This is the "chance of a lifetime." And if you will not embrace it tell your friends, for it is a Fortune for some worthy deserving person who needs a helping hand. Not a species, jewelry, or other humbug, but a safe and sure guaranteed business opportunity. Sam ple box, circulars, &c., &c., are sent at cost, 20 cents only to introduce it, none free, and none need reply unless they want to make $200 a year clear. Remember what we say, and 20 cents and "9999" will show you "how its done." Address, HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. Y.

$ DOWN WITH HARD TIMES. $
Save Money your Money's worth. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 38 Bromfield St. Boston, Mass., since 1873 has sold goods to 100,000 patrons, of almost every variety of fancy, and Staple Goods, Groceries Books, Cutlery, Glass Ware, &c., &c., all at one price, and sells everything at only one dollar.
First Hands. first hands, and no sell for $1 what country dealers ask $2 to $3 for. This is no humbug, no "tickets" or lottery. See our circulars, and see the thousands of articles offered at only $1. We are endorsed by the best papers of Boston, and by 100,000 patrons. See our circulars.
We Can, and will sell you goods at less than any one in your town can buy them. We can pay express C. O. D., and let you see goods before buying. We want agents everywhere. No risk, no capital needed.
One Cent buys a postal card. Send one for all our papers, circulars, and list. We can and do sell $2 articles, $3 books, and all for a single dollar. Beautiful Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Sets Pipes, Violins, Guitars, Castors in fact 2000 articles at $1. Send Now

FATE.

BY LUKE DREEME.

O, sullen sea! That flings't thy waves
Against the adamantine rock,
Which age on age thy fury braves,
Can'st thou forbear the hopeless shock?

O, brooklet! murmuring through the lea,
Where buttercups and pansies grow;
The salt, salt sea awaiteth thee;
Yet can'st thou stay thy onward flow?

O, soul! that beatest 'gainst the bars,
Which gall and chafe thy prisoned life;
Defeat has marred a thousand wars,
Yet can'st thou cease the bootless strife?

The Man-eating Tiger.

Dr. Fayrer caused some sensation by showing that during the one year 1869 6,310 deaths from snake-bite occurred in the Bengal Presidency alone, among a population of something more than forty-eight millions of souls. He now horrifies us with accounts of devastation caused by man-eating tigers, which occasionally cause villages, and even whole districts, to be deserted. In one instance in the Central Provinces a single tigress caused the desertion of thirteen villages, while 250 square miles of country were thrown out of cultivation before the creature was shot. Another tigress in 1869 killed 127 people and stopped a public road for many weeks before it too succumbed to an English sportsman. In 1868 the Magistrate of Godavery reported that part of the country overrun with tigers, no road safe, and that a large tiger had recently charged a large body of villagers within a few hundred yards of the civil station. It is impossible to give accurate statistics for the whole of so vast a country as Hindustan, but Jerdon corroborates these statements by asserting that in the district east of Jubbulpore, in 1856 and previous years, on an average between two and three hundred villagers were killed annually. Tigers apparently develop into man-eaters when they are old and sluggish, can the teeth are somewhat decayed. Preferring human flesh, they find, when once the awe natural to wild animals at the presence of man is shaken off, that he offers an easy and tempting prey. In some districts they abound; while in others, as in Ouce and Rohilcund, one is only heard of about every six years. The natives are extremely superstitious respecting tigers, and in many parts dread the wrath of the slain tiger's spirit more than they feared the creature when alive. The small clavicles or shoulder-bones which are deeply imbedded in muscle, are esteemed valuable charms; while every sportsman, or, indeed, every one who is familiar with wild-skins, knows how difficult it is to save the tiger's claws. The whiskers too are immediately plucked out by the sportsman's servants, on the tiger being shot, before their master can come up, as they are deemed a valuable love-philter. Those who are most rigorously honest in all other respects cannot refrain from thus mutilating a skin. On the spot where a tiger has slain a human being, in the district round Mirzapore, the natives erect a curious conical mound of earth, which is ornamented with some colored wash for a coating, a few flowers, and one or more singularly-shaped pieces of pottery. It is considered sacrilege to touch these, and once a year the inhabitants of the neighboring villages visit the memorials, and worship there. —*Chambers' Journal.*

Dress of Mesopotamian Women.

The display of jewels in the ornamentation of the feminine apparel, exceeds anything that I have yet seen, especially the singular, helmet-like headdress which nearly covers the forehead, and reaches down to the ears, thickly studded with pearls and edged with rows of gold coins. The silk veil worn in the house, which floats gracefully over the shoulders, is frequently edged with coins; and a profusion of precious stones, uncut and rudely set, are worn in rings and necklaces, and distributed upon various portions of the dress. As elsewhere in the East, the long braids of hair are heavily hung with coins. These ornaments are the "dowry" of the women, their own exclusive property, which the law cannot touch; and many a wife throughout the Empire who wears upon her person more than enough to redeem her husband from the clamors of his creditors, or release him from prison, would not part with one of the precious coins for that purpose! As soon as a daughter is born, the mother, however poor, commences providing her dowry; adding piece by piece, coins of copper, silver, or gold which she may have earned, or which have been handed down in the family as an heirloom for many generations. Such pieces represent far more than the current value of the coin to the wearer, and the loss of a silver or gold piece from her head-dress would occasion great anxiety and an unwearied search —as our Saviour knew and probably had seen when He uttered the parable of the lost coin. Unmarried maidens are known by the veil of crimson silk, and the wealth and rank of her family are revealed by the jewels which she wears. Syrian women wear immense clasps of silver to their girdles, and the little tinkling silver bells upon the ankles of the younger children—which frequently disturb the Sunday service where once worn by these Eastern ladies. These, with their stomachers, spangeled ornaments, bracelets, headbands and broad *thumb* rings of gold, remind one of the elaborate description in the third chapter of Isaiah.—*Romance of Missions, M. A. West.*

A New Palmistry.

Dr. Alexander Ecker, the well-known authority on matters prehistorical, as well as a Professor of Comparative Anatomy in Freiburg, Baden, contributes to a recent number of the periodical of which he is a joint editor, a most suggestive paper, entitled "Some Remarks upon a Fluctuating Character in the Human Hand." As the line of research is somewhat uncommon, and may, for aught we know, be productive of important results, the substance of Prof. Ecker's paper is here presented to English readers in an abridged form. Henle, in his work on anatomy, has made the observation that people have very vague ideas about objects even which are assumed to be well known; *e. g.* the query is often put, How many feet has a crab? or, How many toes has a cat?—questions which receive most varying answers even in well-formed and educated circles. If, then, the question be put in the company of half a dozen people, which finger is the longest—the index (forefinger) or the "ring" (fourth) finger?—the query can seldom be answered before the members in question have been looked at. It seems, further, very probable that the authors of well-known anatomical works have laid down as being the rule that which they have observed on their own hands, so that we are enabled to tell in what respect, as to digital arrangement, such and such a *savant* is endowed. For instance—Weber says that the "ring" finger is slightly shorter than the index; Carus holds that the latter digit is shorter than the ring finger; Henle is of the same opinion, while, according to Hyrtl, it is the index which comes next to the middle (the longest) in length; and Langer, lastly, says that the index is generally shorter than the "ring" finger, but that there are individuals in whom they are nearly of the same length.—*Nature.*

A Clever Text.

The Worcester *Spy* revives an old but good story concerning the wife of John Adams and the mother of John Quincy Adams. This noble woman was Abigail Smith, daughter of the Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth, Mass. At the time of their courtship, John Adams did not appear satisfactory to her parents. The story goes that they neglected him, left his horse standing at the hitching-post when he visited Abigail, and denied him the hospitalities of the house. Her oldest sister was married to a Boston merchant, and her father preached for her a "marriage sermon." Finally, they consented to Abigail's marriage to John Adams. After the marriage Mr. Smith said to her. "Well, Abigail, I suppose I must preach a marriage sermon for you; but you must choose the text." Her quick-witted reply was: "Very well, I choose this text: 'John came neither eating nor drinking, and ye say he hath a devil.'" It is a good story, and very characteristic of the wife of John Adams.

Travelling Companions.

Ten chances to one, if you are travelling alone, the places you most want to see are crammed full of people, and you are relegated to a sixth story in a third-rate hotel—a clear addition to your miseries. But possibly you are not traveling alone. You have, say, the companionship of your wife, and very pleasant company, too, in the right place. Let us have no cant, one way or the other. Home is the pleasantest place in the world, and that is not home where the wife is not. But to begin with, women are rarely good travelers, and perhaps wives are the worst travelers in the world. Your friend *Punch*, who is no cynic, and strictly a family man, once made a person ask his friend, "Are you going to travel for pleasure, or are you going to travel with your wife? It sounds very dreadful when the laugh has died away; but there is a kernel of truth in the half-unpleasant satire. If you—you, a strong, hearty man, with no aches, pains or nerves—find travelling sometimes so fatiguing, such a weariness, such a pain of a pleasure, what think you is felt by the much more highly-strung creature who travels to please you, and in order not to be separated from your side overlong? Where you feel badly, she starves; where you grumble, she silently endures, till perhaps she can endure no longer. Does her fatigue increase your enjoyment? Does it not spoil it altogether? Are you not vexed beyond utterance when you cannot get her the much-desired cup of tea; when the train is full and she cannot lie down, when, at the end of a long journey, *that* is the best bedroom you can get? In countries where such things cannot be visited save on foot or on horseback; and while she cannot walk, how, in the name of all that's reasonable, can she be expected to ride a mule on that saddle for hours upon hours over the Tete Noire or the Col de Balme? She tries and succumbs. You don't let her, and she feels she has marred your pleasure. And both of you inwardly confess, as night closes in, that Madame de Stael was right when, in "Corinne," she describes travelling to be "*un des plus tristes plaisirs de la vie.*"

Then leave your wife at home. Many men do; many men must. The matter of cost settles the question very frequently. What's more for one may be made meat for two; but what are travelling expenses for one are not and cannot be made travelling expenses for a second likewise more especially when the second wants several things with which the first can dispense. But is it pleasant to any man to leave his wife at home, even though she be the one to urge him to go on a little tour, thinking that he requires it? If he be anything of a fellow, he feels as though he were acting selfishly, even though he may not be; and, in any case, he misses his usual and best companion, and must often feel desperately lonely without her. I have already alluded to those dull evenings spent in hotel bedrooms, and at such a moment he has a heart of stone if he does not feel disposed to exclaim, as in "Maud," "Oh! that it were possible after long absence," &c., and even the least uxorious of husbands discovers the truth of the latter half of a Latin line too well known to be quoted. He has travelled "without her," and he misses her unspeakably.

But why not travel with a friend? Certainly, as Mr. Disraeli observes in one of his novels, if you want to lose him. Better lend him a hundred pounds at once. Addison and a noble ally travelled, quarrelled and parted. Gray tried the same experiment; and he and his companion disputed at Mantua over the meaning of an Italian word, and agreed to differ to the extent of meeting no more.

"Alas! alas! we wear each other out;
With self's disease each other we infect;
Each is a perfect circle, orbed about,
And if we name the idea touch we int rsect."

Punctuality in all Things.

It is astonishing how many people there are who neglect punctuality. Thousands have failed in life from this cause alone. It is not only a serious vice in itself, but it is the fruitful parent of numerous other vices, so that he who becomes the victim of it gets involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time; it saps the business reputation of the lawyer, and it injures the prospects of mechanics who might otherwise rise to fortune: in a word, there is not a profession, nor a station in life, which is not liable to the canker of this destructive habit.

In mercantile affairs, punctuality is as important as in military. Many are instances in which the neglect to renew an insurance punctually has led to a serious loss. Hundreds of city merchants are now suffering in consequence of the want of punctuality among their Western customers in paying up accounts. With sound policy do the banks insist, under the penalty of a protest, on the punctual pryment of notes; for were they to do otherwise, commercial transactions would fall into inextricable confusion. Many and many a time has the failure of one man to meet his obligations brought on the ruin of a score of others, just as the toppling down, in a line of bricks, of the master brick causes the fall of all the rest.

The Indian and His Food.

Their taste being, in some respects, rather obtuse, the flesh of which they partake is not objected to, even though it be too long since it was killed, or even whether it was killed at all. Many a buffalo calf, dying with its mother, is thus served up. They have no idea of being filthy in their habits, as who has? What if they did not wash their hands before mixing the bread, or taking up the meat? Meat is meat, and, therefore, clean. No matter if it has been carried thirty or fifty miles, swinging and flopping upon the sides of a mule, until covered with dust, sweat, and hair; it needs no washing, or at least gets none, before being put into the camp-kettle. If the hair boiled into the soup and served up with the beef, is unpalatable, it is quietly taken out of the mouth, and thrown away. Hair is clean, dust is clean. If dirt is, as has been defined, matter out of place, there is none in an Indian camp; for what can be out of place where nothing has a place? As might be expected of a people whose subsistence depends upon the chase, they are not particular as to the kind of meat used, unless prescribed by "medicine." The buffalo, antelope, or deer has the preference; if these cannot be obtained, a pony or mule, a dog or a wolf, supplies the deficiency; and even the poor little land tortoise does not come amiss. To the latter I became somewhat partial, from the fact that, being thrown into the fire alive, and roasted with it, on, there could none of their filth be introduced. Do not consider this act cruel. A tortoise thrown into a hot fire, with his back down, never struggles, or gives any indication of pain, but is apparently dead immediately, while he would live for hours with his head severed from his body. The Kiowas and Comanches do not eat birds or fish, neither does the Kiowa eat the flesh of the bear. They are forbidden, in the code of laws, as unclean—tabooed—or, in plain Indian, "bad medicine." Hence with them the wild turkey is valuable only for its feathers, which they use to wing their arrows. After a meal, water is always offered to all who have partaken of it, to rinse the mouth, and wash the hands. After this the pipe may be in order, but not necessarily. If it be introduced, the women withdraw, and some important subject is discussed. The pipe is always circulated from one to another, from the right towards the left.—*Battey.*

Ruined Lives.

Boys, the most valuable and misused portion of humanity, are too often the victims of restless and rudderless impulses. Let any one of us who has reached middle age look back upon his school days and recall his schoolfellows and how many of them can he count who have been of any use to the world? You may count dozen after dozen who have thrown away their lives, or not achieved even respectability, and have faded when middle-aged into mere nothingness.

When a boy gets out in life, always a difficulty with the parents, whether of the upper, middle, or lower class, there seem to be many chances to one that he will be placed in some uncongenial sphere or occupation. The grief of the young fellow whose father put him as pupil to a celebrated artist, when, as he said with tears, he "wanted to be a butcher," is very real, and is repeated every day. The wonder is, not that boys turn out indifferent workmen under these circumstances, but that they turn out well at all. There is too little trouble taken to find out the impulse of genius or to consult the fitness of the lad; something offers—an advertisement is put in the papers, or an uncle is found who has some influence with somebody else, and the round boy is drifted away into the square hole. The matter is not mended when boys show a general cleverness. They are the most puzzling and deceptive of creatures. They are capable of doing everything, and too often doing nothing. To fix them to any one thing is sure, like nailing a weathercock to one quarter, to render them useless. They, too, drift into troubled beings—dabblers at many things, masters of none, and at fifty perhaps out of place, and looking for something to turn up, the victims of being too clever by half.

Not Prejudiced.

"Mark Twain" found it necessary to give a description of an acquaintance once, and especially desired that nothing in his description should be understood as indicating prejudice against the subject—he should confine himself to bare facts: and this is the array of facts: "A long-legged, vain, light-weight lawyer, from New Hampshire. If he had brains in proportion to his legs he would make Solomon seem a failure; if his modesty equalled his ignorance he would make a violet seem stuck up; if his learning equaled his vanity he would make Von Humboldt seem as unlettered as the backside of a tombstone; if his stature was as well proportioned as his conscience he would be a gem for the microscopes; if his head was as large as the words it would take a man three months to walk around one of them; if an audience were to contract to listen as long as he would talk, that audience would die of old age; and if he were to talk until he said something he would still be on his legs when the last trump sounded, and he would have cheek enough to wait till the disturbance was over and go on again.

Twins with Association Of Ideas.

In illustration of the extremely close resemblance between certain twins is the similarity in the association of their ideas. No less than eleven out of thirty-five cases testify to this. They make the same remarks on the same occasion, begin singing the same song at the same moment, and so on; or one would commence a sentence, and another finish it. An observant friend graphically described to me the effect produced upon her by two such twins whom she met casually. She said: "Their teeth grew alike, they spoke alike and together, and said the same things, and seemed just like one person." One of the most curious anecdotes that I have received concerning this similarity of ideas, was that one twin A, who happened to be in a town in Scotland, bought a set of champaign glasses which caught his attention, as a surprise for his brother B; while at the same time, B, being in England, bought a similar set of precisely the same pattern as a surprise for A. Other anecdotes of a like nature have reached me about these twins.

Greenland Dogs.

Two of these dogs can drag as much as one man. Nothing can be more exhilarating than dog sledging in the Arctic regions on a fine day. The rattling pace of the dogs; their intelligence in choosing the road through the broken ice; the strict obedience paid by the team to one powerful dog whom they elect as leader; the arbitrary exercise of authority by the master dog; the constant use of the whip, and the running conversation kept up by the driver with the different dogs who well know their names, afford constant enjoyment. However useful they may be, these Arctic dogs seem to be deficient in that affectionate disposition which endears their species so much to man. A traveller once said that he believed the Esquimaux stood to be the most ungrateful creatures in creation. He had travelled several hundred miles by sledge; and for six weeks it was his duty regularly to feed the dogs; but after only a few weeks' absence, on the conclusion of the journey, they would not recognize him in the slightest degree. It is impossible to domesticate these creatures, as under tender treatment they sicken and die.

How To Make Mischief.

Keep your eye on your neighbors. Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care they might have disgraced themselves long ago. Therefore do not relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business —that will take careof itself. There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—be suspicious of him; perhaps he contemplates stealing one of these dark nights; thereis no knowing what queer fancies may have got into his head.

If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else what you see, and be particular to see a great many.

It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself, or any one particularly. Do keep something ageing—silence is a dreadful thing; it is said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour; do not let any such thing occur on earth; it would be too much for this mundane sphere.

Wait.

Wait, husband, before you wonder audibly why your wife don't get along with the household affairs "as your mother did." She is doing her best, no woman can endure that best to be slighted. Remember the long weary nights she sat up with the babe that died; remember the love and care she bestowed upon you during that long sickness. Do you think she is made of cast iron? Wait—wait in silence and forbearance, and the light will come back to her eyes—the old light for the old days.

Wait, wife, before you speak reproachfully to your husband when he comes home late, weary and "out of sorts." He has worked hard for you all day, perhaps far in the night; he has wrestled, head and hand with care, selfishness, and greed and all the demons that follow in the train of money making. Let home be another atmosphere entirely. Let him feel that there is no other place in the world where he can find peace and quiet, and perfect love.

Sleep Up Stairs.

If we had a house with a bedroom on the first floor, we would at once abolish the use of that room as a sleeping apartment, because we are satisfied that it is a wrong custom, it being much healthier to sleep up stairs. Many a family of which the members are suffering and weak in general, has been restored to a vigorous and healthy condition by following our advice, which was to remove their bedrooms up stairs, to have their beds, summer and winter, exposed the whole day to the fresh air from open windows (except of course when there is rain or mist), and also to have during the whole night one window partially open in winter, so as always to inhale the fresh cool air from the outside, but using at the same time the precaution to have sufficient bed covering to secure warmth.

Love.

The love that survives the tomb is the noblest attribute of the soul. If it has woes, it has likewise its designs; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is lulled into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulstve agony over the present ruins of all we most loved are softened away into pensive meditation of all that it was in the days of its loveliness. Who would root such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hours of gloom, yet who would exchange it for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry No; there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

—The *Hebrew Leader* thinks that the Jews have strengthened, as a race, by dispersion, and that they will not return *en masse* to Palestine.

AGRICULTURAL.

PRUNING HEDGES.—A friend who has an evergreen hedge (from the description we suppose it is an arbor-vitæ) asks us whether it is a good time to prune now. There could not be a worse time than to cut at this season. Evergreens as a rule, are very sensitive to cold, cutting winds. Even the hardened leaves that have been exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather often get injured by wintry winds, and this is more likely to be the case with those which are tender, as those inside, exposed suddenly to the weather by cutting away the outside must be. No good hedgist cuts away evergreens till the winter is over, and all danger of cold wind is gone. This disposes of edge-pruning so far as evergreens are concerned, but in the case of deciduous hedges, which need a renovating pruning, it is not only allowable but sound practice. In this vicinity we have many of these deciduous things used as ornamental hedges. We have beech, hornbeam, privet, Osage orange, honey locust, pyrus japonica, and some other things of this character. Sometimes they are neglected, as our friend's evergreen hedge appears to be, and to remove them they are often cut too near the ground, so as to induce them to throw out a large lot of new sprouts, which the next year are trimmed into shape. This sort of trimming can be done at this season, and is the only kind of hedge-printing that is at all seasonable. Hereabouts we leave all evergreen pruning, hedges or otherwise, till about April, before the new growth appears.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE CROWS.—There seems to be considerable diversity of opinion among farmers as to the place of crows in the economy of the farm; the very important question being whether they are to be encouraged as allies or shot as pests. To the one hand, a correspondent of the Massachusetts *Ploughman* communicates the discovery that crows pull wheat, and that when driven from corn-fields they find support in making drafts on young wheat-blades; also that they have gone into the poultry business in opposition to hawks, and have made off with a number of fine chickens from yards in his neighborhood. On the other hand the Baltimore *Sun* calls on its readers to "spare the crow," and the Boston *Cultivator* indorses the sentiment. It seems that the country people of Maryland, in accordance with an old and peculiar custom are given to poisoning crows with strychnine. One shrewd farmer is said to have collected seventy-eight dollars reward for the scalps of twelve hundred crows which he had poisoned. The *Sun* condemns such practices as the poorest kind of economy and illustrates the usefulness of the crow as a scavenger, as a destroyer of the grubs and worms that annoy the farmer. This question of the worth and worthlessness of crows has evidently two sides to it and our agriculturist readers should contribute to the discussion the results of their experience and observation.

THE BEST WAY TO SELL PORK.—It is a question of no little importance to farmers how they shall dispose of their hogs to the best advantage. As a general rule, it is poor policy to sell hogs on their feet, with all the uncertainties of the market to contend with. It will be found, in the long run, a far safer plan to pack them in barrels and hold them till the market is sure. Yet there are exceptional cases, and the question must, of course, depend in some measure, upon the *Locality* of the farmer. The greater his distance from the centers of trade, the better as a rule, will be his chances of profit by packing his pork. There are several important and obvious advantages in this plan that we shall hereafter more fully explain, and which tend to show beyond any question that the best margin of profit on hogs is in the barrel.

In our intercourse with our farmers, and as the result of special inquiry we have met with numerous cases that seem to leave no doubt on this point. The effect of a general change of practice among farmers in this matter would be to revolutionize the pork market; leaving not only a better profit to the farmer, but a lower cost, as well as better pork for the consumer.

HOW THE CALIFORNIA FIELDS ARE PLOWED.—The fields are plowed with what are called gang plows, which are simply four, six or eight plow shares fastened to a stout frame of wood. On the lighter soil, eight horses draw a seven gang plow, and one such team is counted on to put in 640 acres of wheat in the sowing season; or from eight to ten acres per day. Captain Gray, near Merced, has put in this season 4,000 acres with five such teams—his own land and his own teams. A seed sower is fastened in front of the plow. The plow has no handles, and the plowman is, in fact only a driver; he guides the team; the plows do their own work. It is easy work, and a smart boy, if his legs are equal to the walk, is as good a plowman as anybody—for the team turns the corners, and the plow is not handled at all. On the heavier soil, the process is somewhat different. An eight horse team moves a four gang plow, and gets over about six acres per day. The seed is then sown by a machine which scatters it forty feet, and sows from seventy-five to one hundred acres in a day, and the ground is then harrowed and cross harrowed.—*Rural.*

SHEEP AND DOGS.—A remedy for sheep-killing dogs is given by a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, which is better than legal enactments, as the case is settled without complaints, without judge or jury. He says:

"I have kept a flock of sheep for several years, varying from 100 to over 2000 head, and for the last eight years have not lost a sheep killed by dogs. I have my sheep yarded nights, and occasionally varying from once in two weeks to once a month. I go out at bed-time and place around the outside of the pen bits of meat containing strychnine, which I take up again early in the morning if not eaten during the night. Result, immunity from dogs, and an old well on the farm has received a layer of dogs and a layer of dirt until it is about full. I have never killed a man's dog through malice, or anywhere except on my own premises, and have not, to my knowledge, received any injury in retaliation for the death of any dog. The plan is just and right, and every fair-minded man must acknowledge it."

MADE LAND.—A reclamation of a very valuable tract of land upon one of the Scotch rivers was made in a very simple manner recently. Stakes were driven into the mud at the water's edge at a regular distance parallel to the course of the river. Between these stakes branches of trees and brush were thickly matted or interlaced. This simple contrivance resulted in the deposit at every high water of large quantities of silt and mud, until at last an embankment was thrown up without further expense sufficient to keep out the water except at high floods. The land thus reclaimed was sown with grasses, and is now used for grazing and is valued at $300 per acre for this purpose alone.—There are thousands of acres alongside of our rivers, both upon the coast and inland, which might be reclaimed in this or similar ways at very little expense.

A FRUIT-GROWER, writing of the falling off in the bearing quality of pear trees, says: "Now, I wish to relate a little of my own personal experience, for I have succeeded with pears, which flourish and produce good crops. The trees I raised myself from the seed, budded or grafted them. I plough the ground and keep it hoed, and in the fall put a bushel of manure around each tree. This practice of feeding them annually keeps up a good growth makes the tree healthy, and the fruit fair and of good size. The best soil for the pear, is a heavy clay, but if farmers lack this, enough can be made suitable for a small pear orchard—enough at least for family use. After setting the trees, give them good care, manure, cultivate, and in fact, treat them as you would your corn and potatoes, and then pear culture will be a success with you."

—The Boston city committee on licenses has forbidden the performances of juvenile acrobats in the places of amusement.

SCIENTIFIC.

Stellar Researches.—The investigations made by M. Montigny show that the frequency of variations of the colors of the stars in scintillation has, generally, a relation to the constitution of their light, according to spectrum analysis—this conclusion being founded on observations made by him on nearly seventy nights, and he gives a table of the stars observed, arranging them according to the types of their spectra. The number of scintillations observed in one second, at the zenith distance of sixty degrees, is also given, as well as the magnitude of the star.

According to Montigny, the stars scintillating most belong to the first type of spectra, or those having four spectral lines, while the stars showing weak scintillations generally belong to the third group, or type of nebulous bands and dark lines.

The average number of scintillations, in the first type, is eighty-six, considerably exceeding that of the third, which is fifty-six, and the average of the second group is sixty-nine. These are the stars whose spectra resemble the sun.

No marked connection appears between the frequency of the scintillation and the brightness of the stars. The red stars scintillate less than the white ones. This is believed to be due to the fact that with equal distances from the zenith, the total separation of the colored bundles of rays dispersed by the atmosphere, and which have emanated from a white star, is greater than in the case of a red star—the original rays of the white star being more numerous and more exposed, so as to undergo more frequent interception by the passage of aerial waves.

Sir Isaac Newton's Experiments.—When Sir Isaac Newton changed his residence, and went to live in Leicester Place, his next door neighbor was a widow lady, who was much puzzled by the little she had observed of the philosopher. One of the Fellows of the Royal Society of London called upon her one day, when, among other domestic news, she mentioned that some one had come to reside in the adjoining house, who, she felt certain, was a poor crazy gentleman, "because" she continued, "he diverts himself in the oddest ways imaginable. Every morning, when the sun shines so brightly that we are obliged to draw the window blinds, he takes his seat in front of a tub of soapsuds, and occupies himself for hours blowing soap bubbles through a common clay pipe, and intently watches them till they burst. He is doubtless now at his favorite amusement," she added; "do come and look at him." The gentleman smiled, and then went up stairs, when, after looking through the window into the adjoining yard, he turned round and said: "My dear madam, the person whom you suppose to be a poor lunatic is no other than the great Sir Isaac Newton, studying the refraction of light, upon thin plates, a phenomenon which is beautifully exhibited upon the surface of a common soap bubble."

This anecdote serves as an excellent moral not to ridicule what we do not understand, but gently and industriously to gather wisdom from every circumstance around us.—*Druggist's Circular*

The Germination of Seeds.—Some interesting experiments on the growth of seeds have been conducted by M. Uloth. These were undertaken with a view to determine whether seeds could be made to germinate in ice, and the process may be described as follows: Seeds of various species were placed in grooves made in ice cakes, and over the grooved surface other plates of ice were laid, and the whole removed to a cool cellar in January, and there they remained till the following May. An examination then made disclosed the fact that many of the seeds had actually germinated, the roots penetrating into the ice. It is but natural, says *Appleton's Journal*, that facts of this startling character should give rise to controversy, and so we are not surprised to learn that opposite views are entertained as to whence the heat needed for the process of growth was obtained. In the opinion of the experimenter, it was obtained, or rather liberated, in the growth of the roots while forcing themselves into the ice.

An Optical Curiosity.—The object of a lens in the microscope is to enable us to see a minute object distinctly at a less distance than the natural standard of vision, as by so doing we view it under a larger angle; but in point of fact we can to a certain extent accomplish the same object without any lens at all. Take a card and blacken one side of it, then pierce it with a fine sewing needle, and look through the hole at any small object. Strongly illuminated, and held about an inch from it the object will appear considerably magnified. In this case the use of the perforated card enables the object to be brought about ten times nearer the eye than the ordinary distance of a distinct vision, and hence it appears about ten times larger. In this experiment the effect is equivalent to reducing the pupil to the size of the needle hole, so that the amount of light entering the eye is correspondingly reduced; hence the object must be strongly illuminated to render it visible

In his treatise on physiology, Hinton gives us to understand that the passage of the ear does not require cleaning by us; nature undertakes that task, and in the healthy state fulfils it perfectly. Her means for cleansing the ear is the wax, which dries up into thin scales and peels off and falls away imperceptibly. In health the passage of the ear is never dirty, but an attempt to clean it will infallibly make it so. Washing the ear out with soap and water is bad; it keeps the wax moist when it ought to become dry and scaly, and makes it absorb dust. But the most harmful thing is the introduction of the corner of a towel screwed up and twisted around. This proceeding irritates the passage and presses down the wax and flakes of skin upon the membrane of the tympanum, producing pain, inflammation, and deafness. The washing should only extend to the outer surface, as far as the fingers can reach.

The Action of Light on Chlorophyll.—From a number of experiments upon the action of light upon chlorophyll, Weisner has attempted to determine whether the formation of this substance depends upon the brightness or the absorption of the light. His observations show that the rate of formation of chlorophyll is, for rays of a given intensity, dependent upon their index of refraction. The red rays between B and C do not possess the greatest power of decomposing chlorophyll; but both the decomposition and formation of that substance proceed most rapidly under the influence of the brightest rays, while all portions of the visible spectrum have some power to produce these changes.

New Mode of Illumination for Lighthouses.—Professor Batestrieri of Naples, proposes for this purpose an apparatus composed of several disks of polished silver or copper, so arranged as to transmit successively the light received, so that all the rays falling upon the disks are concentrated into one powerful beam. The invention resembles the system of Fresnel, but the latter utilizes only about one third the light received, while M. Balestrieri's device, it is said, utilizes the greater portion. With an oil lamp having a burner 2·7 inches in diameter, at a test of the above described apparatus, a beam of light was transmitted which enabled a newspaper printed in ordinary type to be read at the distance of 0·6 of a mile.

A New Argument For Teetotallers.—Dr Hitchcock suggests a new raid on the liquor dealers for causes which will add a novel argument to those already urged by total abstinence advocates. The vital statistics of the United States, he says, show a mortality of from 7 to 16 per cent traceable to the use of alcoholic drinks. In New York, $56 a year for each inhabitant is spent for such beverages, by which life is shortened 28 per cent. Each State should ascertain, by a commission, how much loss it suffers from the traffic in liquor, and should asses that loss on the dealers equitably according to their sales.

The truest threads in holes are cut from taps having no clearance in the threads. Such taps also cut threads more uniform in size than those having clearance in the thread.

The corners of the square head of a tap should be well rounded or chamfered off, so that the wrench will readily adjust itself to the square of the tap.

Nitrous Oxide Gas is dangerous to inhale unless perfectly pure.

DOMESTIC.

PREPARING APPLES FOR THE TABLE.—In making apple sauce use a little quantity of water and sweeten sufficiently when first put on the stove, and do not cook longer than just to have them done To make a very nice sauce, pare and quarter them and lay in sugar for twenty four hours, using about a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. This will harden them so that if cooked slowly they will retain their shape perfectly.

Cored apples are excellent boiled. Put in a stew-pan with sufficient water to cover and boil slowly with sugar and cinnamon in the cavities. After the apples are done they can be skimmed out and a richer syrup made by adding sugar and cooking longer.

For puddings, pies and tarts, apples are better if grated. Use a large grater, such as is used for grating horseradish. This grated apple mixed with milk, cream, or melted butter and eggs, flavored with nutmeg and cinnamon, sweetened and baked with one crust, makes a toothsome pie.

An excellent apple-pudding is made by putting a half-dozen cored apples in a pudding dish and pouring over them a smooth, rich batter made with flour, eggs and milk; eat with any sauce you choose.

Another good pudding is made by putting alternate layers of sliced apples and bread crumbs in a pudding dish and filling up with a mixture of milk, eggs, sugar and cinnamon with the layers and pour in sufficient milk or water to moisten the crumbs. Then serve hot or cold with cream.

EDUCATED HOUSEKEEPERS.—When the theory of housekeeping shall come to be regarded as a science, and its practice as one of the fine arts, we will hear less of the drudgery of housekeeping, its wearying routine and humiliating duties, and see more well kept homes and enthusiastic, successful housekeepers. The general opinion is, that a girl who has been taught to make beds and sweep and dust and cook, and scrub, etc., must necessarily be a good housekeeper, and the one who has spent much time in study and intellectual pursuits has to just that extent unfitted herself for these homely duties. We must reverse this judgment, and say that the young wife who comes to housekeeper's work with the most truly cultivated mind, with faculties broadened and brightened by liberal culture in literature and in art, even though without any experimental knowledge of the routine of the household work, will be vastly more successful in it than one who, though familiar with the work practically, brings to it a mind uncultured and untrained.

The beau-ideal housekeeper is she who combines with an experimental knowledge of work in its minutest details, a mind and heart capable of seeing in it a field of effort, as ennobling, as influential, as potent for good or evil as any of the so-called "higher spheres" monopolized by our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, and the cultivation and intellect to raise it to the place where it properly belongs.

GOATS' MILK.—Goats' milk lends itself rather to cheese than to butter making, and of course any formula for turning the milk of cows into cheese will answer for the cheese of goats. But while we are on Auvergne cheese-goat management, we may as well step into an Auvergne cheese-room and see the exact process there. The goats have been milked early and the milk set in two or three hours, then turned with rennet, the curd pressed and moulded, and salted on one side The next day it is salted on the other side. Every day the cheeses are turned over. If the salt causes black spots, the cheeses are washed with fresh water. They must be kept in a dry place. If they are to be eaten new they must be put between two plates, and cheese and plates together turned upside down daily. When very dry, a soaking in white wine, and then the plate treatment, makes them excellent. A little parsley finely chopped may be scattered over them:—*The English Live Stock Journal.*

TURNIP SOUR KROUT.—Turnips cut fine and put up with less salt than cabbage, make an excellent substitute for sour krout. I have put them up, here in Arkansas, for the last twenty-eight years, and have seen them put up in Germany. They do not taste exactly like cabbage krout, but it will make a variation of dishes on the table, which would be much appreciated by every family. A good turnip cutter costs only one knife; an old saw is good. Have small shoe tacks before the knife to cut the turnips fine. String beans can be put up in a similar manner.

LEMON RICE PUDDING.—Boil one-half pint of rice in two and one-half pints of milk, until soft; add to it while soft, the yolks of three well-beaten eggs, the grated rind of two lemons, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a pinch of salt. If too thick, add a little cold milk; it should be a little thicker than boiled custard; turn into a pudding dish, beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, together with eight tablespoonfuls of sugar, and the juice of the lemons. Brown and eat very cold.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Use raw onions mashed. Put them in a muslin sack and apply to the throat and chest warm. Change them when dry until the cough is loosened. Give syrup of ipecac every day, and keep the patient in an even temperature. A relapse may be treated in the same way. Mothers, do not forget this simple remedy if you would save your child unnecessary suffering.

CATARRH.—Into a gill of milk-warm water put one teaspoonful of salt; snuff it up your nose and throw the top of your head downward until the briny water penetrates well; continue once or twice a day. In four or five hours put in about one-fourth of a teaspoonful of alum, finely pulverized, and apply. Wet the head in cold water to prevent taking a cold.

STEAMED PUDDING.—Two eggs, one cup sugar, one cup sour milk, half teaspoonful saleratus, a little salt, fruit of any kind half teacupful; one cup flour; beat the eggs; stir in the sugar; dissolve the saleratus in milk, and mix in also the fruit and salt; then put in the steamer and steam an hour and a half. Eat with sweetened cream.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cup sugar, 1 cup flour, 3 eggs, 4 tablespoonfuls milk, 3 teaspoonfuls baking powder: bake in one loaf.

Cream for the pudding; one egg, 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of flour, 1 pint of milk; boil until thick; flavor both pudding and cream with lemon or vanilla.

THE following is said to be a never-failing cure for ear-ache: Take a bit of cotton-batting, put upon it a pinch of black pepper, gather it up and tie it, dip it in sweet oil, and insert into the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

RE-SILVERING PLATED GOODS.—Dissolve nitrate of silver or lunar caustic in water, add common salt to the solution, collect and well wash the white powder which falls down, and which is the chloride of silver. Dissolve this in a solution of hyposulphate of soda.

TO CLEAN CARVED FURNITURE.—Apply a paint brush dipped in kerosene oil. It will remove all dust from cracks, make the furniture look like new, and the smell disappears in an hour if the windows are open.

GOLD CAKE.—One coffeecup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 3 cups of flour, 5 eggs (the whites stirred in last), 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 cup of sweet milk; flavor with lemon.

MOLASSES CAKE.—Two eggs, butter the size of an egg, ½ cup of water, ⅔ cup of sugar, 1 cup of molasses, ½ teaspoonful of soda two cups of flour; bake in two tins.

PLASTER OF PARIS, mixed with a saturated solution of alum, baked in an oven, pulverized, and lastly mixed with water, is an excellent cement for marble.

POULTICES of tea leaves moistened with hot water are recommended as preferable to all other remedies in the first stage of burns and scalds.

FLOWERS.—One blossom allowed to go to se